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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Empire Salutes Welland Canal

Wall Street Goes in Reverse

Dail Votes a Crisis Fund

Bill Carr Runs Mighty Race

Fashion Dances 'Earhart Hop'

WITH delegates from every British Dominion looking on, Canada officially opens the Welland Ship Canal, its greatest engineering achievement. Imposing is the 27-mile link between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, which foils the cataract of Niagara, and in 1931 saw 7,000,000 tons of freight pass through. Having eight locks, each with a usable length of 820 feet and a usable width of 79 feet, with 30 feet of water, the great grain and ore ships of today and tomorrow are assured quick passage. The guests of Governor-General Lord Bessborough and Premier Bennett from the Imperial Economic Conference receive an object lesson—Canada must have thoughtful recognition in all their plans for allocating world trade.

* * *

¶ Wall Street finds itself topsy turvy. It has more business and more excitement than in many months—the most since the bottom dropped out of things. Tickers tick giddily, 5000 new clerks work overtime, recuperating confidence can hardly wait for the doors to open. Everything right about face. Trading going uphill instead of downhill, new highs instead of new lows keeping the guessers busy, cautious capital rushing westward instead of eastward across the Atlantic. Reversed buying, reversed selling, radically reversed thinking—and the bottom dropping back into things.

* * *

¶ The Irish Free State Dail votes President de Valera £2,000,000 to use as he may see fit in staving off the crisis arising from the land annuities deadlock with Britain. Challenged in the heat of debate to state that he is for secession from the British Commonwealth, the President says he has no mandate for this. But boldly he makes plain his personal desire. If there were an election tomorrow, he says, he knows what he would do—he would stand for complete Irish independence.

* * *

¶ Los Angeles and the Olympiad confirm the news from economic centers that the world is unquestionably speeding up. Bill Carr, a sturdy little sprinter from Arkansas, runs the greatest 400-meter race in history. He beats the mighty runner Ben Eastman to make the almost unbelievable time of 0.46.2. In the amphitheater 70,000 spectators start a cheer—and it literally comes back to them from around the startled but vociferating world.

* * *

¶ Gen. Chang Hsiao-liang, commanding Chinese troops in North China, suddenly becomes Asia's big Mystery Man. Tokyo declares his clever tactics and desperate fighting may force Japan's invasion of Jehol and prolong the fighting 10 years. Contrarily, Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking Nationalist Government, reaches Shanghai and announces his resignation because Chang Hsiao-liang drains the treasury to keep up armies that never do any fighting at all. Yet, as the only suggested key to the mystery, Tokyo and Nanking, alleging oppositely, concur in a single desire—Both wish to see Chang Hsiao-liang, great fighter or great fooler, disappear from the picture.

* * *

¶ Williamstown's Institute of Politics hears Prof. John H. Williams, Harvard economist, trace the world's economic troubles to the World War. It hears Prof. Herbert von Beckerath, University of Bonn economist, trace them back through the war. But differing slightly in diagnosis, the two are one in prescribing a remedy—drastic revising of war debts owed the United States and postponing of payments. That, says von Beckerath, will do most to right things. That, says Williams, will more than rehabilitate the gold standard for the world—will insure its operation.

* * *

¶ Germany sees the first Fascists to enter its official life appear as policemen. The Prime Ministers of Oldenburg, Brunswick and Mecklenburg-Schwerin state their wishes and are not forbidden by Reich Minister of the Interior Gayl to use the Brown Shirts to strengthen the police forces. Other factions complain at this preference of Hitler's followers, since the Fascists are accused of many violent acts. But there may be strategy in this new way to catch a Brown Shirt—to set a Brown Shirt after him.

* * *

¶ New York City sees the nation's dancing masters choose a graceful dance over a rugged one as the winter's fashion. North, East, and West give a majority to the "Earhart Hop," described as a step back toward the stately minuet, while the South will cling to its own Virginia "Shag," which calls for much athletic footwork. The teachers go home to make the "Earhart Hop" the vogue by persuading youth to step it in preference to all else. But they realize what this involves, one teacher says. Following the young moderns, she intimates, isn't actually the hardest thing in the world—leading them is harder.

British School Has Own Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Huyton, Eng.

THE Huyton Hill School has established a private landing ground for airplanes, being the first school in England to do so. The ground will be for the use of parents especially, and for the use of all civil aero clubs and private owners.

The boys have laid out a ground sign H. H. in 30-foot letters, and the words Huyton Hill in 10-foot concrete letters.

The headmaster, at the opening ceremony, said he hoped soon to be able to take some of the boys for geography lessons in the school plane.

Debts Revision Declared Vital Economic Step

Harvard and University of Bonn Men Reach Same Conclusion

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 6—Further postponement and substantial reduction of war debts is the greatest single step that could be taken to solve an "impossible" world economic situation, in the opinion of Prof. John H. Williams, Harvard economist.

Substantially the same view was expressed by Prof. Herbert von Beckerath of the Universtiy of Bonn, another speaker at the Institute of Politics at Williams College, in his public lecture last night.

Although these two authorities traced current trade recession to somewhat different causes, they reached the same conclusion on curative effects of war debt revision.

Professor Williams held today in his round table on American economic foreign policy that deep-seated international maladjustments having their origin in the World War have culminated in present economic conditions. His German colleague goes behind the war and other externals, holding that flaws in capitalism itself are responsible. These flaws are capable of correction, and must be if the system is to survive, he added. One of these flaws he listed as the interference of political debts with the natural distribution of capital.

Menaces Capitalist System

"If a number of countries are burdened with debts which they are unable to discharge because they were not incurred for productive and profitable purposes," he said, "the whole capitalistic system must finally go to pieces."

To sustain his argument that the war has produced present conditions, Professor Williams reviewed the lightning changes it wrought in world finance. The normal flow of capital from older industrial countries in Europe to newer countries—in other words, chiefly to the United States—was reversed. He agreed with Professor von Beckerath that the use of this capital in the older countries for nonproductive purposes has left the borrowers without adequate means for repayment.

This direct effect of the war, added to many others, has contributed to an "impossible situation," Professor Williams holds. England's suspension of the gold standard, he adds, was "economic nature's temporary cure," while the Lausanne reparations agreement is the "first real facing of the realities in that situation." Debt revision as one outcome of the proposed world economic conference, which the United States

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Wang Resigns Presidency of China; Calls on Chang to Quit in Manchuria

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6—Mr. Wang Ching-wei on his arrival here today announced his resignation as civilian chief of the National Government, declaring, "I cannot remain in a government which includes Chang Hsiao-liang."

Mr. Wang simultaneously telegraped Marshal Chang, demanding he resign all posts and turn over his armies to another leader. His message read: "You demand millions monthly from our bankrupt treasury to support armies which lost Manchuria and you do nothing to carry out the Government's policy of resistance against the Japanese. We cannot meet your demands without additional oppressive taxation, which I will not approve. For the country's good, you must retire."

Mr. Wang's resignation is regarded here as a gesture designed to force Marshal Chang's resignation. The Japanese military in Manchuria have frequently declared that Marshal Chang must retire before order can be restored, and recently have hinted they may invade North China to compel his retirement.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Marshal Chiang Kai-shek apparently believe tension in North China would be relieved if Marshal Chang quit and are unwilling longer to help pay his idle troops which merely suggest a pretext for further Japanese encroachment.

TOKYO, Aug. 6 — Activities of guerrillas in south Manchuria are continuing, causing the Nationalist daily, Nichi Nichi, mournfully to forecast: "There is reason to believe it will require more than 10 years to suppress recurrent upheavals."

The military officially announced that 51 Japanese soldiers had been killed and 112 wounded in 93 skirmishes in July, which was a comparatively calm month. August casualties are certain to be greater.

The press is unanimously confident that the army eventually will be able to suppress all major guerrilla bands, but wonders if more drastic measures will be necessary after Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto assumes command in Manchuria.

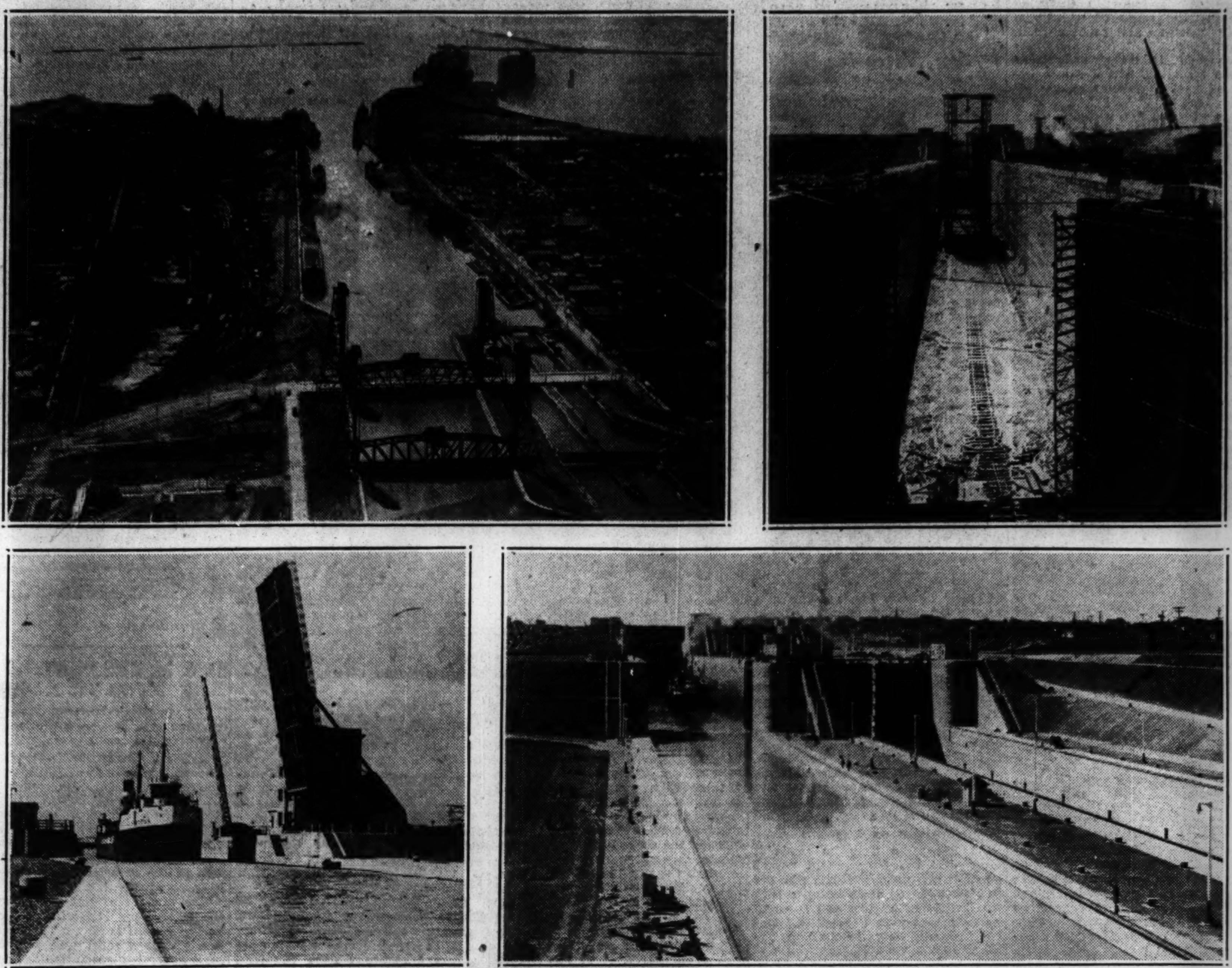
In connection with the possibility of additional Japanese advances it is learned that the Japanese garrison at Chingwantao, near Shanhaikwan, which is the entrance to North China proper, was increased yesterday. Chinchow also reported that Marshal Chang Hsaio-liang is building an airfield near Chaoyang and strengthening Jehol forces with the cream of his personal troops.

The situation around Yingkow is quieter. Traffic on the South Manchuria Railway was normal today.

In north Manchuria, floods have stopped military activities. The Sungari River is out of its banks in many places. The town of Mutankiang is submerged and 100 persons have been drowned. Other Sungari cities likewise are inundated. Japanese military garrisons have lost considerable supplies.

In accordance with the plan to unify Japanese organs in Manchuria under General Muto, the Governor of Kwantung Leased Territory, Mr. Mannosuke Yamaoka, tendered his resignation as Minister of Colonies. No successor will be appointed, General Muto holding the post concurrently with command of the army in Manchuria.

Shakes Hands With Lakes Erie and Ontario



Upper Right, Courtesy of Department of Railways and Canals, Welland Ship Canal, Canada. Other Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VITAL OPERATING UNITS IN NEW WELLAND SHIP CANAL LINKING GREAT LAKES TO SEA

Top, Left to Right—Port Colburne, Ontario, Looking South. View of Twin Locks During Construction. Great Gates Weigh 500 Tons Each. Lower, Left to Right—S. S. Saskatoon Passing Through the Canal. Section of Locks in Operation. These Locks Are Said to Be Large Enough to Accommodate Ships Likely to Be Built in the Present Century.

Canada Opens Welland Canal, Fourth of Kind in 100 Years

Link Between Lakes Erie and Ontario Around Thundering Niagara Expected to Be Large Enough to Last for Many Years

By LLOYD ROBERTS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THOROLD, Ont., Aug. 6—The new Welland Ship Canal, Canada's greatest engineering achievement, was officially opened here today by the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada, in the presence of Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister; Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, and delegates from all the British Dominions attending the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. Many thousands of people from New York State and Ontario attended.

Immediately following speeches by Lord Bessborough and others the Governor-General raised a fender guarding the southern entrance to East Lock No. 6 to allow the Steamship Lemoyne, said to be the world's largest grain carrier, to emerge from Lock No. 7 and move downstream to the strains of "O Canada," played by the Royal Canadian Regiment Band.

The new Welland Ship Canal is the fourth victory over the thundering cataract of Niagara in a little more than 100 years, and each succeeding attack upon the barrier has been necessitated by the impetuous growth of commerce and industry. Canal history began in 1824 when a private company, fired by the potentialities of an all-water route from the head of the Great Lakes to Montreal, a distance of 1214 miles, dug a small ditch from Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario to Port Robinson on the Chippawa Creek, from which point vessels navigated down

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

18 — How Much Revenue Could the Government Get From a Tax on Distilled Spirits?

NOBODY knows. As in the case of a beer tax, there are a great many guesses. The most widely published of these guesses are those of Mr. Hugh Fox and Mr. J. C. Gebhart. Mr. Fox is secretary of the United States Brewers' Association and Mr. Gebhart is director of research of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. For some reason, conservative estimates do not receive as much publicity as do those of paid propagandists.

We know how much revenue was raised from the excise on distilled spirits before we had prohibition. For the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, the figures were, in round numbers, $144,000,000, $158,000,000 and $192,000,000, respectively. These yields were about twice those from the beer tax. In 1918 and 1919, the figures jumped to $317,000,000 and $365,000,000. Production was apparently speeded up in anticipation of prohibition. The years 1915, 1916 and 1917 would seem to be more nearly normal.

All the estimates of colossal revenues from the liquor tax are based mainly on the tax on distilled spirits, which has always yielded more than that on fermented liquors. They are also based on the assumption of a higher tax and an enormous increase in consumption.

Yet the same wets who argue for a colossal revenue from a liquor tax, based as it is on the assumption of an enormous increase in the consumption of liquor, also claim to be working for "true temperance." We may leave them to reconcile, if they can, these apparently contradictory attitudes.

CARR IS VICTOR OVER EASTMAN AT 400 METERS

Sets Olympic and World Marks—Finland Wins 5000-Meter Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6—For a short time yesterday the international complexion of the Olympic Games was altered while William A. Carr and Ben B. Eastman, United States team mates, ran a race to see which was the better at 400 meters. Carr won by two yards in the remarkable time of 46.2s., an Olympic and world record for the distance. Watches caught Eastman in 46.4s., time that is usually sufficient to win.

This final 400-meter race was shorn of much of its color by the elimination of G. L. Rampling and C. H. Stoneley, Great Britain, in the semifinals. Each was regarded as having an excellent chance of placing well; but Rampling could do no better than fourth in the first semifinal heat, and Stoneley finished fifth in the other trial run. As only the first three runners in each heat qualified, both were eliminated.

To Settle Old Rivalry

The runners who lined up for the start of the 400-meter final, considered by many to be the most inter-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Conditions Said to Be Right To Carry New Business Pickup

Recent Market Advances Induce Hope in Washington, but Careful Observers Wait Before Tossing Hats Into Air

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—The car of American business revival is loaded; the Federal Reserve Board has supplied plenty of fuel in the form of credit; the road stretches ahead. Has the car started? Many shout, "yes."

Observers watch the up-surging stock market, rising commodity prices, return of gold from abroad, and return of currency from hoarding and hopes are high here in Washington, but nobody quite dares to throw his hat in the air and cry, "The race is won." They have been disappointed too often. But they agree that if the engine isn't yet humming its high prosperity note, it is at least making some initial staccato explosions that are giving the capital and the nation the biggest thrill in years.

Supplies of merchandise and goods are the lowest in years. There is a short interest in the market and once the market really starts up they must buy their way out. There is between $1,500,000.000 and $1,600,000,000 in hoarded money; once confidence is restored that money will surge into the banks and business. There is an enormous credit supply made available by the Reserve system; once business revival starts that supply can be tapped. Gold is returning from Europe, which also increases potential credit.

These are some of the reasons, in addition to rising commodity prices, that make observers here increasingly hopeful. They are just as emphatic, however, in declaring that up to the present no improvement has appeared in business on sufficiently large a scale to make itself

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Police Authority Tacitly Allowed To Reich Fascists

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 6—The Reich's Government has tacitly permitted three of the smaller German states to clothe members of Herr Adolf Hitler's private army with police authority. This in effect is the outcome of a meeting of the three Fascist Prime Ministers of Oldenburg, Brunswick and Mecklenburg-Schwerin with Baron Wilhelm von Gayl, Reich Minister of the Interior, yesterday, in which the Reich's Minister refrained from outright forbidding the use of Storm Troop members to "strengthen" the police.

The meeting followed the official police report issued yesterday charging members of Fascist storm detachments with bomb and gun assaults and alarming the population of East Prussia a few days ago.

The non-Fascist section of the population is protesting against arming and placing in control of street members of any such organization.

Vigorous opposition is also expressed by non-Fascists to giving police authority to men whose leaders are demanding that the Communists, Social Democrats and wide sections of the Liberal bourgeoisie—making up half of the German population—be denied the same rights enjoyed by the Nationalists and Fascists.

For the time being, undoubtedly this development has been forestalled by yesterday's meeting. Baron von Gayl, while agreeing that federal states certainly had a right to consider steps for the preservation of law and order in troublesome times, nevertheless is said to have pointed out that party considerations should not enter when enlarging a police force.

Neutrals Reject Plea of Bolivia For Possession of Positions Won

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—Bolivia's proposal for an armistice with Paraguay on terms that would permit the Bolivians to occupy Paraguayan positions taken since the outbreak of hostilities on June 15, have been rejected by the United States and the four other neutral powers, Cuba, Mexico, Uruguay and Colombia, negotiating for peace in the Gran Chaco dispute.

Yesterday representatives of the neutral powers, meeting here at the Department of State, dispatched another message to Bolivia reiterating the stand taken Aug. 3 by the 18 Latin-American, and the United States, governments, refusing to recognize territorial gains through conquest. Bolivia's desire to hold positions newly won was said to be unacceptable and the republic was again requested to end hostilities and arbitrate the controversy.

Bolivia, in its reply to the United States and the 18 Latin-American nations welcomed the theory of "victory confers no rights" but expressed the opinion that it does not apply to the dispute in the Chaco area, since the territory where troops are mobilized juridically and historically belongs to Bolvia. Bolivia's reply recommended that the neutral nations urge Paraguay to accept a real solution of the Chaco dispute, envisaging Bolivia's right to the use of the Paraguay River permitting an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean.

Paraguay has informed the United States and the Latin-American neutrals that it is willing to submit the conflict to arbitration or any other friendly solution as soon as truce has been arranged. According to reports, received here, popular opinion in Paraguay is to the effect that the Chaco controversy must be settled now, with or without war.

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THINGS PRESENT

"No Compromise With Evil" on the Editorial page is recommended as good prohibition ammunition.

The poem "Nazareth" may be read and clipped by many. On the Home Forum.

Do you know America's first incorporated city? See the last paragraph of column one on the Antiques and Interior Decoration page.

The words in today's Word a Day may be familiar to you, but you might make sure. And while you are on the Daily Feature page, read about the little wasp which made fig growing in California successful. All Nature.

AND THINGS TO COME

On Monday Professor Carver will answer the question: Did the Wickersham Commission recommend the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment? Prohibition Facts, page one.

Among the good things scheduled for Monday: Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By" and the Children's page.

GIANT TUNNEL NEARLY DONE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Mersey Tunnel, one of the longest sub-water automobile roadways ever constructed, is nearing completion. It links Liverpool with Birkenhead by burrowing beneath the river which flows between these two cities. It is 2¾ miles long and is to take two lines of vehicles moving in opposite directions.

SOVIET PUTS POWER INTO CITY OF IRON

Magnitogorsk With 200,000 People Rises in Urals in Past Three Years

WILL BE THE GIANT OF FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Ultimate Capacity of Huge Plant Will Be 2,600,000 Tons of Steel Yearly

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAGNITOGORSK, U. S. S. R.—This huge iron and steel plant, which has been built during the last three years on what was formerly a stretch of bare steppe, is at once the largest, the most dramatic and the most symbolic enterprise carried out under the Five-Year Plan.

In many respects Magnitogorsk is the most revealing place which one could visit in the Soviet Union. Things which one only guesses or knows theoretically in Moscow are here spread out in bald, bare and concrete outlines. Magnitogorsk is the Pyatiletka (Five-Year Plan) incarnate: a strange compound of soaring ambition, driving energy, faltering and defective execution, large-scale building, hard and primitive living conditions, idealism and ruthlessness.

Despite the economic and general significance of Magnitogorsk, it is distinctly off the beaten track of the foreign visitor. The writer was apparently the first foreign correspondent who had been here since the first two huge blast-furnaces began to pour out their daily quotas of hundreds of tons of liquid metal.

One reason for the isolation of Magnitogorsk is its remote geographical location. The direct rail journey from Moscow to Magnitogorsk takes as much time as the trip from New York to San Francisco, even if the train arrives on time, which it frequently does not. The new mushroom city of more than 200,000 persons which has grown up around the plant lies near the headwaters of the Ural River, some 30 or 40 miles east of the low, but sharply etched, main range of the Ural Mountains.

Finding Order in Chaos

Magnitogorsk at first conveys a confused impression: great heaps of bricks and timber, and sand, and earth, and other building material thrown about in the Russian disorderly fashion; long lines of low wooden barracks where the 65,000 construction laborers now employed on the project live; towering new industrial structures, with belching smokestacks, quite incomprehensible at first to a technical greenhorn.

The best way to bring some pattern of order into the first impression of chaos is to climb up the famous Magnet Mountain, which gives the plant and the city their name, and take a panoramic view of the plants and houses which are sprawled out over a distance of many miles on the plain below.

Curiously enough, one's first impression from the town that is the product of ultra-modern industrialization is that of an Asiatic city. There is no semblance of paving, and the strong winds from the surrounding steppe country raise thick and penetrating clouds of dust, one of the surest signs of an eastern town.

There are no mosques or minarets or churches or any other religious buildings in this stronghold of Soviet metallurgy. But the illusion of the eastern city is preserved by the high industrial structures which overshadow the new town: the long outline of the coke plant, the serpentine intertwinings of the enormous blast-furnaces, most of all, perhaps, the high smokestacks which mark the future location of the steel-producing open-hearth furnaces.

Iron to Last for Years

The panorama from Magnet Mountain is impressive, doubly so, if one reflects that in the mountain there are estimated to be at least 300,000,000 tons of high grade iron ore, of an average content in the neighborhood of 65 per cent—enough to feed not only the blast-furnaces of Magnitogorsk, but those of other steel plants as well for many decades.

Much of this enormously rich deposit lies very close to the surface, and as I stood on the mountain I could see a Bucyrus-Erie excavator, one of the many types of American machinery which can be found in Magnitogorsk, tearing ore out of the flank of the mountain.

It was an American firm, the Arthur J. McKee Company of Cleveland, that furnished the blueprints for this huge steel plant on the frontier between Europe and Asia and during the early stages of construction a staff of engineers, sent by the McKee Company, furnished technical advice and helped to supervise the work.

The score or more of cottages which were erected for the benefit of these engineers on a hill some distance away from the main buildings of the plant still represent the sole tolerably comfortable living quarters in Magnitogorsk. Today, however, the work of the McKee Company, as an organization, is over.

Another American firm, the Koppers Construction Company of Pittsburgh, has sent seven engineers to direct the completion of the work on the coke plant and there are altogether more than 200 foreign en-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

LEAGUE PLANS FALL COURSE IN ADVANCED ART

Boston Group Seeks to Develop Best Individual Qualities

A new step in art education in Boston will be undertaken by the Boston Art Students' League this fall at the Fenway Studios, Ipswich Street. Its purpose is to provide opportunity for graduates of art schools and other serious art students to develop their best individual qualities. Teaching the fundamentals of drawing will not be one of its main objectives. Its courses will include some of the curricula found in other art schools, but its aim will be to carry art education a step further.

Its classes will take the form of meetings where groups of artists work together and discuss art. The instructors will criticize students' work from the viewpoint of more experienced artists speaking to their confréres. Only those of ability will be retained as students.

"It is the desire of the faculty to foster the traditions of the fine arts and to lay particular emphasis on fine drawing," explains Mr. Frank C. Durkee, formerly an instructor at the Boston University art department and now director of the league. "We want to assist the student in the development of his appreciation of the finer things of life and to help him become an artist of originality.

"In limiting membership to those students who have unusual ability, we shall be enabled to give the individual a maximum of attention. Studio work will be conducted upon the plan adopted by the better class European schools, one of the objectives being to stimulate æsthetic thinking.

"In order to stimulate discussion of all the arts among the students, attendance at theaters, musicals and moving pictures of artistic merit, museum tours and other educative activities will be included in the league's program."

Besides Mr. Durkee, the staff of instruction will include Mr. John H. Crosman, advertising artist and magazine illustrator; Mr. John Goss, painter in water colors and advertising artist; and Mr. Arthur W. Argue, formerly instructor of drawing and perspective at the Boston University art department. Mr. Argue will also serve as the league's curator.

There is to be in connection with the league a junior group for those having no training. Students in this division will be schooled in drawing, composition, and the history and appreciation of art. Evening classes also are being considered.

Motion Pictures

"Congorilla"

"Congorilla," appearing at the Uptown and Paramount Theaters simultaneously, is the pictorial account of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson's latest jaunt in Africa. It is their first production to record sound, and represents two years of jungle experience. Mr. Johnson elucidates the action simply and naturally, when necessary.

The Martin Johnsons found much that was new and amusing to report. Probably the most unusual interlude is their seven months' stay among the pygmies of the Itura Forest in the Belgian Congo. These little people range from 3 to 4 feet, 1 inch, in height, are well formed, but physically and mentally immature, and thoroughly delightful. The gorillas, too, in spite of their ugliness, are captivating, and the many children present in the large audience gleefully watched the pet baby gorillas get their tubbings just like regular babies. There are lovely scenes of flamingos in flight or crowding the edges of a lake, of lonely plains and mountainous backgrounds.

The element of danger or brutality is not exploited. Mr. Johnson explained that they were out to get pictures and not to kill, unless to preserve human life. Occasionally a fierce rhinoceros appears to charge the camera, a crocodile almost upsets the boat, or Mr. Johnson looks pathetically small and ineffectual against a trio of elephants. But one feels that these things have been well arranged and is more concerned with the discomforts of the safari, the mud-encased motor tires or the uneasy sleeping quarters. And one can be pretty sure there is no nature-faking in a Martin Johnson film.

It must require a vast amount of courage and perseverance to make these records of a land and its wild inhabitants which most of us are content to visit via the motion picture route, and the Martin Johnsons are to be congratulated on their progressive achievement and the quality of taste in their most recent travelogue edition. M. L.

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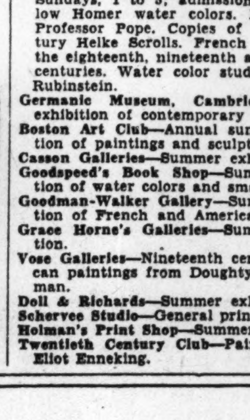

Check-Up Planned On Aid Applicants

Thorough investigation of persons receiving aid through the Public Welfare Department of Boston will be started Monday by a new unit of the Boston Police Department, organization of which was announced last night by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner.

Deputy Superintendent Thomas F. Goode, head of the bureau of traffic, will take charge of the new unit, temporarily, being relieved of his regular duties by Capt. James Laffey, head of the Back Bay traffic division. In all cases of fraud uncovered, Deputy Goode and the welfare department officers will decide if they are cases for the courts.

Investigation of each case will include the filling out of a detailed questionnaire. Each of the 20,000 recipients of aid from the city will be required to tell, among other things, whether they have any other source of income, the amount earned by other members of the immediate family and whether they have a police record.

METHUEN TAX RATE REDUCED 25 CENTS

Methuen officials announced today the town's 1932 tax rate will be $39.65, representing a reduction of 25 cents from last year's figure.

Wayland announces a $4 tax rate reduction for 1932. This reduction was made possible by curtailments in all municipal departments, according to Mr. John Leavitt, chairman of the selectmen. Winchester goes the other way and announces a tax rate rise of $2.40 to a 1932 rate of $26.40.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Films

Fine Arts—"The Battle of Gallipoli," continuous, 1 to 11.
Paramount and Uptown—"Congorilla."
RKO Keith's—"American Madness."

EVENTS SUNDAY

Carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevere, St. Stephens Church, Cohasset, 3 to 4. Program as follows:

First Fantasia .... Peter Benoit
When the swallows homeward fly ...... Abt
Hymns:
  Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wings (Amsterdam) .... James Nares
  The spacious firmament on high (Creation) .... Fr. J. Haydn
Mother Machree .... Olcott-Ball
Sarabande: 1, 11 and 111 .... Handel
I hear you calling me .... Ch. Marshall
Serenade, from "Milenka" ...... Jan Blockx
Der rote Sarafan .... Russian Folksong
Adeste Fidelis .... Christmas Carol

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum League games all day; feeding animals in live museum, 10; motion picture lecture on "Interdependence," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Field day, all New England lodges of Loyal Order of Moose, Norumbega Park, all day.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney, Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints; Aquatints by Goya; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
Fogg Art Museum—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Helke Scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Water color studies by Lewis Rubinstein.
Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.
Boston Art Club—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures.
Casson Galleries—Summer exhibition.
Goodspeed's Book Shop—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.
Goodman-Walker Gallery—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.
Grace Horne's Galleries—Summer exhibition.
Vose Galleries—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.
Doll & Richards—Summer exhibitions.
Schervee Studio—General print show.
Holman's Print Shop—Summer exhibitions.
Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

FUND TO BLOCK CRISIS GIVEN TO DE VALERA

Labor Group, Though Critical of His Administration, Votes for Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Aug. 6—Blanket authority to use £2,000,000 in any way the Government thinks may help stave off the crisis arising from the land annuities dispute with Britain was given to Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council, by the Dail yesterday.

The debate aroused many bitter speeches, Mr. Fitzgerald Kenny, ex-Minister of Justice, in particular averring that the Free State is "heading for revolution" as the result of the Government's policy. Mr. Patrick Hogan, ex-Minister of Agriculture, declared: "Everyone knows the quarrel isn't about money." He appealed to Mr. de Valera to tell the country "straight out" he stood for secession from the British Commonwealth. Mr. de Valera in replying said he had no mandate for this. He added that if there were an election tomorrow, he would take his stand for complete independence.

Definite Policy Sought

The small Labor group on which Mr. de Valera depends for a majority strongly criticized the Government for its failure to produce a definite policy. But while evidently disliking to give Mr. de Valera a free hand with £2,000,000 without any indication as to how the money is to be spent, Labor ultimately voted for the motion, which passed 58 to 43.

Several deputies made allegations that arms had been landed in Free State territory in the last six months and challenged the Government to admit a secret understanding with the revolutionaries. Mr. de Valera, however, declared he had no knowledge of any shipments of arms and said he would prevent arms entering the country if he could.

Position on Firearms

At the same time he made it clear that the Government "won't go after private individuals who are in possession of arms because they can be got by anyone and it would be silly to try to prevent it." But they should only be used if the Government were leading the nation, in which case "there will be sufficient for every man willing and able to carry them."

In regard to the annuity dispute, Mr. de Valera intimated he doesn't intend at present to remove money from the suspense account in which it is now being deposited. But if within a "reasonable" period, he said, the British Government still refused his offer of an international tribunal, he would have to appropriate money, as he did not intend to ask the people of the Free State for further sacrifices.

War Debt Revision Is Declared Vital

(Continued from Page 1)

has already signified its willingness to attend, is, in his opinion, the next and indispensable step.

"With war debts reduced and some of the abnormalities of international payment thereby removed," he concluded, "it should be possible by international coöperation to rehabilitate the gold standard and insure its satisfactory operation."

Critical of Relief Plans

Discussion in the first general conference today on the present position of the credit problem, indicated a consensus that Government can help private business weather a crisis, but should remove its umbrella quickly when the storm is over.

Specific application of this theory to the Hoover reconstruction program was made by Dr. Walter W. McLaren, executive secretary of the institute. Legislation to motivate this plan for improving the country's credit structure was described as "imposing." Until very recently, few signs of success have attended the program, he added, but it must have time to prove itself.

Mr. W. W. Cumberland, financial consultant, objected to the tendency of private firms and individuals to "unload business and individual difficulties on the Government." When mistakes in business judgment are made, those responsible should take the loss, he held. If the loss is passed on to others through the Government, there is no salutary discipline left to prevent recurrence of the original mistake, he explained.

In the category of measures that smooth over, without correcting, economic difficulties, he placed the Federal Farm Board, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and financial favors such as immediate payment of the bonus, sought by individuals. To this list he added the Copper Export Corporation, Chadbourne sugar plan and proration of petroleum.

Government Holds the Bag

"It is generally taken for granted in the United States that the Government can do something to improve any given situation. Apparently no one stops to consider that if a loss is transferred from an individual or corporation to the Federal Government, that loss remains as great as ever.

"Practically all American business is now on stilts due to the efforts of the Federal Government or of trade associations to apply the principle of valorization. Yet the United States Government made official objection to various valorization schemes when they were proposed by foreign governments or important industries in other countries.

"Some of us believe that stilts are not safe and satisfactory means of transportation."

Professor Williams, who plunged into two meetings on his first day at the institute, also took part in the general conference. Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics presided.

The Harvard economist held that at times of shattered business confidence the Government may properly undertake to perform certain banking functions which have broken down. Provided the budget is balanced and the currency kept sound, a mild amount of inflation may be salutary, in his opinion. He cited activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as an example.

The institute concluded its first full week with several of its major topics well along toward detailed consideration.

Studio Ready For 'Shooting' Solar Eclipse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6—Preparations of Franklin Institute here for the observation and recording of the total eclipse of the sun on Aug. 31 are nearing completion with the assembling of the 85-foot focus coelostat camera which will photograph the solar corona.

The Franklin Institute's party will be headed by Mr. James Stokley, associate director in charge of astronomy, and will be located at Conway, N. H., the situation chosen as best suited for the purposes of observation. Nineteen other expeditions from this country and from Europe will observe the eclipse, the last one visible in the United States until 1963, according to Mr. Stokley.

Specializing in direct photographs of the corona, the institute plans to use another camera, beside the one with the longest focus, which will have a focal length of 40 feet. Each of these will have a wooden tube, one 85 feet long, the other 40 feet, connecting the cameras with a wooden shack which has been constructed for housing the cœlostats. These instruments, moving by motors timed to one-half the speed of the sun, reflect the sunlight into the lenses of the cameras. This second camera is the property of Mr. Gustavus Wynne Cook, of Wynnewood, who is financing the institute's expedition.

A complete series of the partial phases of the eclipse will be photographed with the second camera, the pictures being made at five-minute intervals. A chronograph, attached to the shutter of the camera, will record the time of each exposure.

In addition to the two large cameras, there will be a polar axis to support smaller cameras, with focal lengths up to 60 inches, for direct photography. Some of these cameras will take color photographs.

Motion pictures will be made by the Paramount Sound News, from the institute's headquarters, recording the eclipse from the first to last contact, and from the same location the Columbia Broadcasting System will broadcast a description of the eclipse itself and of the observation of it.

The institute's party also will attempt to photograph the shadow bands, if they are visible, which occur on white objects before and after a total eclipse. These are occasioned by the sun's light coming from the narrow crescent and striking strata of air of varying density.

Photometric measures of the eclipse also will be made, using equipment loaned by Prof. Charles D. Faucett, of the Moore School of Electrical Engineering, University of Pennsylvania.

The eclipse will be visible from the entire continent of North America, though the path of totality will extend only through a portion of New England.

DUTY COLLECTIONS IMPROVE AT BOSTON

Duties collected by the United States Customs Service at the Massachusetts Customs District for the month of July totaled $1,149,709, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. The total is looked upon as encouraging because it is a further gain over the collections of June, which in turn were larger than those of May.

Imports include raw material for the manufacturing establishments of the country, so the steady increase in collection of duties is said to reflect the slowly improving industrial situation in this part of the country.

SAVILLE GOES TO NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Official announcement has been made here to the effect that Mr. Thorndyke Saville, professor of hydraulic and sanitary engineering at the University of North Carolina, has resigned that post to accept a similar position with New York University, where he will organize a new division in the college of engineering.

ENGLISH TREES TO BE SAVED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A clause for the preservation of trees has been agreed upon by the House of Commons, and included in the Town and Country Planning Bill. It provides for the preservation of single trees, groups of trees or specified areas of woodland in connection with housing schemes.

CURLEY WINS APPOINTMENT

Ties between Mayor James M. Curley and the Democratic State Committee were strengthened yesterday when the Mayor was notified in a letter from Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the organization, that he has been made a member of the executive committee of the state body.

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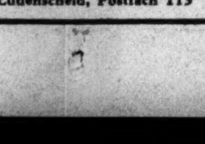

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CANADA'S OFFER MAY HOLD KEY TO TRADE PACTS

Britain's Reply Likely to Guide Policy Toward Other Dominions

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 6—Everything at the Imperial Economic Conference today has been subordinated to consideration by the British delegation of Canada's offer of increased trade preferences.

Obviously the Canadian proposals are of paramount importance. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, head of the British delegation, put back his trip to the Welland Canal so as to give his undivided attention to the list of items upon which it is hoped to reach an agreement.

It is expected that the British will incorporate in their reply to Canada replies to the other Dominions with which conferences have been held during the past week. One of the latest countries to enter into conversations with the British is Newfoundland, but no indication is given as to the progress made.

Newfoundland has already made known its difficulty in attempting to revise the tariff downward in favor of its imperial partner, because of the fact that its customs and excise receipts are at least 75 per cent of its total revenue. Its export trade goes almost exclusively to countries outside the Empire.

Of its fish exports, almost two-thirds go to southern and southeastern Europe and Brazil. Of its newsprint more than one-half goes to the United States and two-thirds of its minerals go to Germany, Holland and Belgium.

Two-thirds of Newfoundland's purchases, on the other hand, are made within the Empire. All of which goes to show the complications entering into any exchange of tariff privileges between Newfoundland and the rest of the Empire. However, Newfoundland has offered to restrict its imports from non-Empire countries and to direct even more of its trade into Commonwealth channels, provided assistance is rendered in solving its economic problems.

Newfoundland seeks a share of the British market for its iron ore, claiming that the steel manufacturers of Britain have for years been using ore obtained from countries outside the Empire. It also seeks a change in the conditions for import of lumber into Britain, so that it may be able to develop its vast timber territories. While by far the greater part of its population lives near the coast and is engaged in the fishing industry, the island has immense riches in the hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin forests which it possesses.

Research for Agriculture

Establishment of a national committee to advise ministers of agriculture on the best methods of coordinating the various federal and provincial activities in research experimentation, control, extension and marketing is to be proposed by Mr. Robert Weir, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, at a conference of officials of the agricultural services in Toronto during the week of Aug. 29. The meeting has been called to follow closely on the Imperial Conference.

"We have been working for some time," said Mr. Weir, "to bring about a closer coördination of federal and provincial agricultural services. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has coöperated with several of the provinces in setting up joint committees, composed of the men responsible for the direction of research and extension work in some of our various colleges and departments.

"The success of the committees in preventing unnecessary duplication and overlapping of services has led me to the conclusion that it would be in the best interests of economy and efficiency to establish a national committee of technical men to advise the Ministers of Agriculture on the best methods of coordinating the various federal and provincial activities.

Many Problems Faced

"New problems are constantly arising which require the combined efforts of several departments and institutions to solve, and it is on these problems that the advice of men well acquainted with the existing equipment and personnel of the various services is desired.

"The formation of a national committee will not require the appointment of any new officials, but will simply utilize the knowledge and experience of many valuable men well known throughout Canada for their services to Canadian agriculture.

"The Dominion Government is naturally in a position to take the lead in this movement, and recognizing the value of the agricultural services rendered by all federal and provincial departments and institutions, desires to see the efficiency of these services not only maintained under the present stress, but increased to met the problems of the immediate future."

B. & M. BUS SERVICE GRANTED TO NASHUA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 6—The New Hampshire Public Service Commission has authorized the Boston & Maine Transportation Company to give local bus service in Nashua. Under the commission's order, buses will run through the principal streets but the Boston & Maine will not cover all the territory over which cars of the Nashua Street Railway formerly operated.

The order also removes some of the restrictions heretofore imposed on the Boston & Maine Transportation Company until such a time as some other transportation system is established in Nashua that will give more complete service to that city and the adjoining town of Hudson.

MASSACHUSETTS DRY COMMITTEE NAMED

Formation of the Massachusetts State Political Committee, headed by Mr. Solon W. Bingham of 146 Washington Street, Dorchester, as chairman, was announced today at the office of the Secretary of State. The committee is formed for the purpose of "endeavoring to bring about the nomination and election of able, earnest, conscientious and progressive persons of the Prohibition Party to public offices of the Commonwealth and the nation."

Listening-In at Ottawa

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 6—One of the advisers with the British delegation to the Imperial Economic Conference wants a prohibitory duty on the export of Scotch stories. Now, why bring that up? Tradition has it that the Scots are for free trade, if not free everything.

⁂

It is in no attitude of criticism that we say Canada seems to design its charges on the ancient assumption that all motorists are wealthy. Oil costs 35 cents a quart, gasoline 25 to 30 cents a gallon, the imperial gallon being one-fifth more than that of the United States. Preferences may help the automobile trade. But the possibilities of a cut in operating costs should not be ignored.

⁂

The conference delegates have gone to the Welland Canal. Well and good.

⁂

Someone has said that if you want to be really well known go to live in the most solitary place on earth. In an island there are no secrets. The reverse is true of a city. Ottawa is immersed in them. The interesting thing is that they do not all repose in one bosom.

⁂

Everybody is looking for results from the conference. A beggar accosted me on the street the other day and asked for the price of a meal. His clothes represented a variety of human experience. I wondered what he expects to get out of the conference.

⁂

Strange as it may seem, plus fours are conspicuous by their absence. There are days when the cares of the economic world can be conveniently cast aside and the homespuns of Orkney and Shetland donned. But no. When statesmen of the Empire set their foot upon the street they are attired as plain as the clerk in the office or assistant in the bank. The only striking note in the picture is in the Blue Coats who guard the portals and the Red Coats who bar the gates.

⁂

Said a European observer of the Ottawa conference: "The most astonishing feature is, I think, that there should exist people who are weeping over low prices and asking measures to increase them." Surely a sad reflection on present day economic conditions.

⁂

Cheese—that is the question. If England opens her markets wider to Canadian cheese by favoring imports from the Dominion, to what extent will the dairymen benefit? When you want Edam cheese you want the Dutch variety. When you desire the delicious brand with the thumb-holes in it you like to know it has come straight from Switzerland. Evidently personal preference is a factor that should not be overlooked when tariff preference is being discussed.

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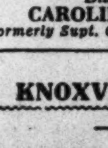

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SUPPORT OF LAW BASIS OF NEW NATIONAL DRIVE

'Citizenship Cottage' Plan Designed to Stress Individual Responsibility

The "citizenship cottage" movement, that has taken root in every major city in the United States, and is now functioning in Boston, was explained yesterday by Mr. Baldwin W. Gause, sociologist and leader of the movement.

The work of those cottages is, according to Mr. Gause, the enlisting of citizens as "intelligent sovereignties," who will act to support every law on the books and work for changes only through channels prescribed by the Constitution.

Mr. Gause has been making social surveys in practically all major and secondary cities of the United States, in Mexico, Canada and in Europe. In the United States he has established these "citizenship cottages" with no strings on them. He rejects the idea of a formal organization other than the Government. As citizens, they are charter members of their governmental jurisdictions, and he eschews factions, parties or formal foundations that might obscure the original loyalty that goes direct to Washington.

From this concept of original loyalty, these cottages through their educative programs vigorously champion prohibition. In keeping with their code, workers of the movement denounce national, state or group attacks on the dry law by other than constitutional means as treason to the charter of the one organization to which all citizens belong. Mr. Gause, however, would not sacrifice democracy for the dry law, but would bow to the decision of the people as constitutionally manifested.

However, in keeping with the projecting "of principles" as the crux of citizen action, he is rallying all possible support to the maintenance of the Eighteenth Amendment. He is attempting to make every citizen realize his power and the responsibility of working for community betterment.

Acting solely as a citizen intent on empowering the law-abiding element in the community, Mr. Gause asserted he has in Precinct 2, Ward 4 of Boston closed 60 undesirable places. First Mr. Gause attempts to reach malefactors by education, then through the police.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gently shifting winds, mostly westerly.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight, slightly cooler in northeast portion; Sunday partly cloudy, possibly followed by showers in northwest portion.

Maine: Showers this afternoon or tonight; slightly cooler in west portion; Sunday partly cloudy and slightly cooler except on east coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler Sunday.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, possibly followed by showers Sunday afternoon; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds over south portion and moderate southwest, shifting to west winds over north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	82	Montreal	..	..
Bismarck	56	74	Nantucket	68	84
Boston	78	83	New Orleans	76	78
Buffalo	70	84	New oYrk	76	88
Calgary	40	64	Norfolk, Va.	76	88
Charleston	82	84	North Platte	60	88
Chicago	68	88	Philadelphia	74	90
Cincinnati	72	88	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	110
Denver	62	92	Pittsburgh	72	88
Eastport, Me.	64	70	Portland, Me.	72	88
Hatteras	80	84	Raleigh	76	86
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Louis	76	92
7 p.m. Aug.5	76	..	St. Paul	62	84
Helena, Mont.	54	82	Salt Lake City	62	88
Huron, S. D.	62	88	San Francisco	56	68
Jacksonville	80	90	SantaFe, N.M.	60	84
Kansas City	76	94	Seattle	64	86
Key West	86	92	Tampa	82	92
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	76	90
Memphis	78	88	Wichita, Kan.	74	94
Miami, Fla	84	90	Williston, N.D.	52	70

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 6.
B—Maximum Aug. 5.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Saturday, 2:56 p.m.; Sunday, 3:17 a. m. and 3:45 p. m.
Height of tides, 9.9 feet, 9.7 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:27 p. m.

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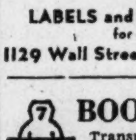

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Swedish Premier's Resignation Linked To Kreuger Affair

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 6 (AP)—Mr. Carl Gustav Ekman, Prime Minister of Sweden since June, 1930, resigned today.

The resignation had not been expected and it caused a political sensation. His reasons remained a mystery which he promised to clear up in a statement Monday. It was thought that they were not political.

Another Cabinet change was the appointment of M. Peterson, who has been general secretary of the Finance Ministry, to the post of Minister wihtout Portfolio.

Mr. Ekman had been somewhat involved in the Ivar Kreuger disaster. As the leader of the Popular-Liberal Party, he accepted 50,000 crowns (about $9000) from Kreuger last February as a contribution to the party funds. An official communiqué said that the money already has been returned to administrators of the Kreuger concerns.

COUNCIL OF YOUTH FOLLOWS OLYMPICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif. — Delegates from 20 nations are to assemble here following the Olympic Games for a World Council of Youth, according to the final preparations for that event which were made here recently.

The meetings are scheduled to be held at the California Institute of Technology and the Civic Auditorium. The first large mass meeting will take place Aug. 16. Questions of interest to young people will be discussed.

SAN FRANCISCO PLANS TO SPEND $10,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6—This city's building program for the next 12 months will cost $10,000,000, it was announced by the chief building inspector.

Part of the program will get under way in the fall. The projects will put an end to a protracted lull in building operations here. Among the projects listed are a $750,000 post office addition, a $3,500,000 federal building and a $300,000 state cotton pier.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO.

DETROIT, Aug. 6—Hudson Motor Car Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $1,886,307 after depreciation, taxes and other charges, compared with a net loss of $1,245,943 in the preceding quarter, and net income of $300,597, equal to 19 cents a share on 1,596,660 shares of no-par stock in the June quarter last year. For the six months ended June 30 net loss was $3,132,250 after taxes and charges, comparing with net income of $26,992, equal to 33 cents a share in the first half of 1931.

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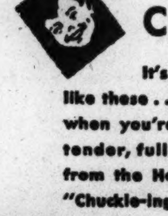

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FEDERAL LOAN TO BE SOUGHT BY NEW YORK

Funds Wanted for Slum Reduction, New Tube and Bridges

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Plans for building projects aimed at slum clearance and the erection of model apartments in tenement districts, and for a huge public works construction program that will call for the expenditure of many millions of dollars are rapidly crystallizing here.

Combined, these projects will provide employment for thousands of persons and contribute in a big way to giving impetus to manufacturers of all kinds of material used in apartment and public works construction, this, in turn, providing work for additional thousands.

An announcement today said that Mayor Walker would head a delegation to Washington to talk over the public works construction projects with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the aim being to follow the movement launched by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York for a federal loan for a new Hudson River tunnel, connecting midtown Manhattan with New Jersey, and for a new tri-borough bridge, serving the three most populous boroughs of New York—Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens.

Simultaneously, announcement was made of a $45,000,000 proposal to replace one of the slum areas in the lower East Side with model apartment houses, the location of which has not yet been determined, as no property has been purchased. according to Mr. Robert W. Aldrich Rodger of Brown, Wheelock, Harris & Co., who said that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would be asked to furnish at least part of the funds necessary.

Unwilling to face again the bankers' demands of last year when he asked for new loans, one of Mayor Walker's principal objectives in Washington will be to try selling the Reconstruction Finance Corporation some of the city's bonds. Mayor Walker will be accompanied by a committee of representative citizens who will assist him in laying before the board a complete picture of New York's financial needs.

Two billion dollars is the amount of money required for the fulfillment of the city's construction program, which is said to be at a standstill, but what portion of this the city will ask the board to furnish has not yet been determined.

Advertising Urged For City Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 6—The use of modern advertising methods by churches was advocated by Mr. W. Frank McClure, vice-president of the advertising firm of Carrol Dean Murphy, Inc., of Chicago, and trustee of Chautauqua Institution, in an address here on Wednesday.

"The lack of application of simple business principles to the church is nowhere more apparent than in the failure to take advantage of advertising, for advertising is one of the best ways of carrying the gospel into the highways and byways," he said. "In the cities it is the only way to reach many thousands of people."

Mr. McClure recommended the newspaper as the most successful medium of advertising for churches, since it already has an entry into homes, and is not looked upon with the suspicion which other mediums might encounter.

POWER FIRM AIDS BUFFALO SUBURBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6 — Although it is not legally required to do so, the Buffalo General Electric Company has acceded to requests of officials in suburban towns and modified lighting contracts in special districts, enabling the suburbs to save nearly $200,000 a year by eliminating lights in relatively undeveloped sections.

One town which was famous for its brilliance after dark has taken out nearly 1000 lamps in streets where there are few homes. Its officials explained that the utility company could have held the town to the letter of its contract and kept the lights going.

British Find Slum Rehabilitation Is Of Tangible Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6 — The value of the rehabilitation of slum areas, as demonstrated by England, was explained here Thursday by Sir Jonah Walker-Smith, director of the National Federation of Building Employers of Great Britain, in an address before the Philadelphia Federation of the Construction Industry.

More than $2,000,000,000 has been spent by the British Government for the rebuilding of slum properties, Sir Jonah said, in the effort to provide livable quarters for the great number of workers who must have homes at a small rental.

The process has been an educational one, the speaker said, for in many cases the tenants must be instructed as to the value of better homes. This is accomplished by the condemnation of a whole street or district, after suitable tenements into which they may be moved, have been provided close by.

Condemnation proceedings are undertaken by the local authorities wherever it is determined that they are warranted and compensation to the owner of the properties is figured on a realistic basis.

Conditions Declared Right for Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

apparent statistically. If business revival is on its way, it may appear just in time to save the United States from a winter of unparalleled hardship and, incidentally, perhaps to save Mr. Hoover's seat in the White House.

The new undercurrent of optimism has shown itself in a number of ways. The price of New York Stock Exchange seats has jumped overnight from $90,000 to $130,000. Mr. J. F. O'Keefe, executive secretary of the Chicago Association of Creditmen, has just stated that the merchandising goods on the retailers' shelves are in many cases "the lowest in history."

President Hoover in signing the Home Loan Bank bill pointed out that there is a potential demand for new homes of between $300,000,000 and $500,000,000. The backlog of potential automobile replacements is just as big. With all these markets ready and waiting, and indications of returning confidence given on a boiling stock exchange, hope is higher in the capital today than than in many months.

Taking the matter of farm commodity prices up specifically, crop prospects in a number of directions are poor, which in this new, topsy-turvey world means that prices will be high and the farmer happy.

Wheat Crop Short

The 1932 wheat crop is far below normal even though the carryover from last year is big. The cotton crop is also below normal, although in recent weeks it has filled out. Hogs for the marketing year, which begins Oct. 1, are about 7 per cent less than last year. Dairy stocks are low, and beef cattle is scarcer. With stocks low, prices ought to stay up. There is a big corn crop, it is true, but this is a blessing if prices of livestock hold up, because cheap corn is turned into expensive pig.

When the history of the deflation is told it may be recorded that it was the livestock industry that led the way out. At any rate, in five weeks hog prices have risen at Chicago from $3.50 to $5.50 per 100; and beef cattle have gained about a third.

One of the things most interesting finance experts here just now is what will happen when the vast sum of hoarded money comes back to the banks. The banks will not need the money, and are expected to pass it on to the Federal Reserve banks, either to pay off debts which they owe there or to cause excess reserves.

In the latter case the banks have an incentive to grant new loans to business so as to use their money profitably. Liberal credit and restored confidence would be the mixture of gasoline and oxygen which make the motorcar of revived business move fastest.

Illinois Plans to Give Jobs for Relief Rather Than in Food or Money, as Now

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 6—Work relief rather than cash or food will be given on a state-wide basis to unemployed heads of families if a plan submitted yesterday to the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission is adopted.

Recommendations for this type of relief were made by the executive secretary of the commission, Mr. Wilfred S. Reynolds and by the director of work relief in Cook County, Mr. Martin H. Bickham. The two men had been delegated by the commission to make a survey and submit a program.

A tentative allocation of $219,550 on this basis was made yesterday for approximately 8000 unemployed heads of families in Cook County for August. This allotment is contingent on further funds coming from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Work relief was explained in the report as a means of building up the morale of men long idle and at the same time an opportunity to improve communities. Every community in Illinois, it was stated, has some public work postponed or delayed because of tax snarls or limitation of bond issues. Men now getting direct relief could be put to work cleaning up streets and alleys, developing playgrounds and working for the community's welfare in other ways. Nonprofit agencies bear increased burdens and suffer decreased income in the midst of unemployment crisis. Their maintenance and operating costs may be eased, it was said, by sending in workmen under the work relief program.

The wages paid are limited to an equivalent of what the same family or unattached person would receive in kind by the direct relief method of giving food or cash, the plan provides. Each one is to get one week's work a month or not more than $30.

The program recommends that in each county receiving funds from the commission, a work committee be appointed to include representatives of employers, labor, business and organized relief agencies with power to plan and execute relief within that county.

The type of work to be done, according to the plan, must be necessary and useful to the community at large and of public interest. Only work for which no provision is in sight in current budgets of the coöperating agencies is to be undertaken.

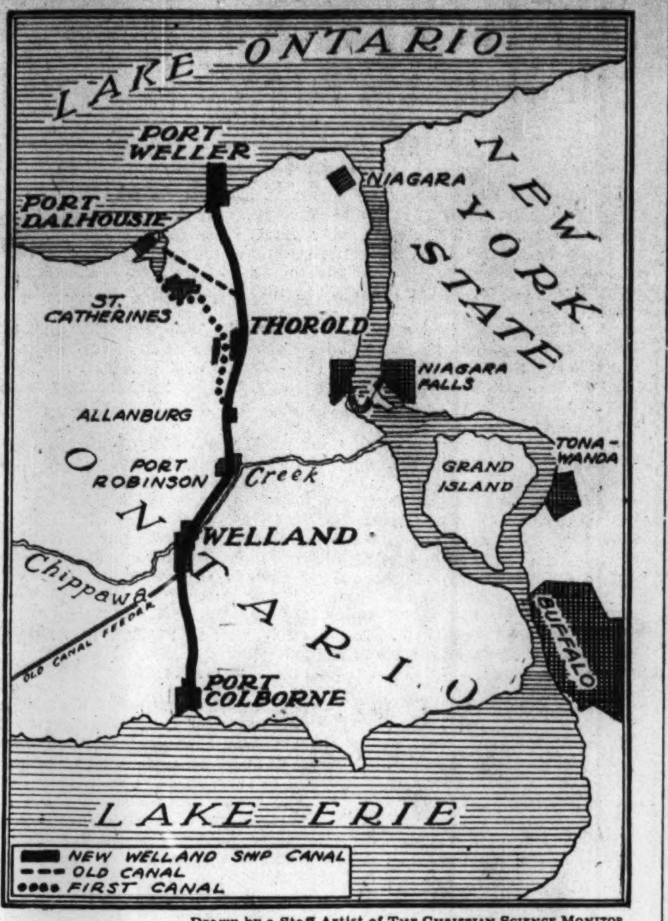
C. N. R. ABOLISHES TWO KEY POSITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Two official positions on the Canadian National Railways have been abolished as part of the general plan to reduce overhead, it has been announced by Mr. W. A. Kingsland, general manager of the region. On the retirement of Mr. Robert Gilmour, the position of assistant general superintendent of the Montreal district will be abolished.

Mr. J. A. Murphy has been appointed superintendent of transportation at Toronto, and the position left vacant, that of assistant to the general superintendent of the southern Ontario district, will not be filled. Mr. Murphy, the new superintendent of transportation for southern Ontario, succeeds Mr. W. S. Wilson, who has retired.

How New Channel Deviates From Old



Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANADA OPENS GREAT LINK TO WORLD'S PORTS

(Continued from Page 1)

the creek to the Niagara River and thence ascended to Lake Erie.

It had 39 wooden locks, each 110 feet in length, 22 feet in width, with but eight feet of water on the sills. The day it was finished, in 1829, when two small schooners were towed through, there was loud rejoicing. But almost immediately the shipping interests were clamoring for something better, and the Government of Upper Canada—now Ontario—was soon compelled to buy out the private company and start improvements that would provide for nine-foot navigation. The wooden locks were replaced by stone, reduced in number to 27 by increasing the lift of each and the canal reopened in 1845. The Port Maitland branch opened up a new and shorter route to Lake Erie. Another foot of depth was added in 1853 by raising the banks and the walls of the locks, and the canal was considered satisfactory. It was—for nearly 20 years.

In 1871, however, a canal commission advised further enlargement of the Welland Canal, and behold fresh activity, which only ceased when there were 26 locks, each 270 feet long, 45 feet wide and with 12-foot depth of water, later increased to 16 feet. This third canal left Lake Ontario at Port Dalhousie and climbed the escarpment east of the second canal to Allanburg, whence it followed the old route to Port Colborne. But satisfaction in this case was not so complete. Even before the enlargement was ready in 1887, vessels were being built on the upper lakes too large to pass through the locks.

This One Lasted 43 Years

For 43 years it filled its purpose in the face of increasing congestion of water-borne freight passing to and from the markets of the world. This freight had increased from 620,209 tons in 1901 to 7,439,617 tons in 1928, although it could not be carried by vessels more than 255 feet in length and 41 feet in breadth, and was due largely to the tremendous growth of the eastern movement of grain and iron ore and the western movement of coal.

And now it too has been discarded for the fourth and perhaps the last. For this canal, begun by the Canadian Government in 1913, not only dwarfs its fellows in size and efficiency but in several ways is unique among the canals of the world. Its route departs very radically from that of the previous canals, particularly on the lower Lake Ontario level of the peninsula.

It leaves Lake Ontario at a point about four miles east of Port Dalhousie, the northern terminus of the others, and follows, in practically a straight line, due south along the valley of the Ten-Mile Creek to the foot of the Niagara escarpment at Thorold, then on through Welland to Port Colborne on Lake Erie, a distance of just over 27 miles.

The difference in levels between the two lakes, 325½ feet, is overcome by eight locks, each having the same 46½-foot lift. All these locks are of the same dimensions and provide a usable length of 820 feet and a usable width of 79 feet.

While a minimum of 30 feet of water is provided at all permanent structures, only 20 feet is presently available at low water level in the upper lakes harbors and channels, and for the time being the ship canal reaches between lock structures are excavated to a minimum of 25 feet only. When the future demands of shipping necessitate, this can be increased to the full 30 feet by the simple process of dredging the reaches for the additional five-foot depth without interfering with navigation.

There are many notable features connected with this canal. The lift of the locks has no precedent in actual construction for locks of their size. Time required to fill a lock is eight minutes, and the normal time for a vessel to traverse the whole canal is 7½ hours. Twenty railway and highway bridges cross the canal, and the vertical lift bridges give a clearance of 120 feet.

A delicate bit of engineering was accomplished in sinking the Chippawa Creek (Welland River) so as to cross under the canal. The foundations of this underpassage, an inverted syphon culvert, stand at a depth of 86 feet below the level of the water in the canal, and six tubes, each 22 feet in diameter, form the water passage by which the creek flows on to the Niagara River.

Approximately 10,000 horsepower of electric energy is required for the lighting and the operation of the locks, weirs and bridges on the canal. About 300 employees will be on hand night and day throughout the season of navigation. Marvelous protective devices have been installed which in case a gate is carried away by flooding or ramming will come automatically into play.

But transcending these construction features is the effect the canal will have on navigation between the lakes and the sea. Last year, although not officially open, 7,000,000 tons of freight went through the canal. About half of this traffic was grain from Fort William—Port Arthur.

Iron ore for Hamilton had previously been shipped from Lake Superior ports to Point Edward on the lower end of Lake Huron by boat and from Point Edward to Hamilton by rail. Anticipating the opening of the Welland Ship Canal in 1931, docks and other facilities were constructed to handle this ore from boats at Hamilton and, during 1931, 255,814 tons of iron ore were shipped through from Lake Superior ports by boat to Hamilton.

Coal Shipments Increased

Increased shipments of coal were also made through the canal from Lake Erie ports. The total downbound traffic to Hamilton was 1,342,127 tons as against 697,109 tons in 1930. The construction of grain elevators at Toronto and at Prescott and additions at Kingston increased the traffic to the those ports.

Of course with the deepening of the St. Lawrence River, ocean traffic will be added to inland traffic passing through the Welland Canal. Having locks 820 feet in length all but the very largest vessels can find their way into the Great Lakes. And there is little probability of grain carriers out-growing the canal accommodation.

There are now 170 of these boats in excess of 500 feet in length, and 69 of these exceed 600 feet, including the Lemoyne of 633 feet, beam of 70 feet and depth of 29 feet. According to a high official in the Department of Railways and Canals the maximum of economy in construction has been reached for vessels of this kind. So, after a period of over 100 years of canal construction, a waterway has at last been provided adequate in every particular to supply the commercial needs of Canada and the United States for today and for far into the future.

Frigate to Hold Church Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—For the first time since the Constitution went out of commission in 1881, services will be held aboard the famous old man o' war, tomorrow.

Lieut. Stanton W. Salisbury, navy chaplain, will officiate and the Rev. Edgar Cordell Powers, chaplain of the Maryland National Guard, will preach the sermon.

Afterward the Rev. George W. Brown, general secretary of the American Bible Society, will present a ship's Bible to Commander Louis J. Gulliver of the Constitution.

It will take its place alongside two carefully guarded religious relics. One is the Bible taken from the British ship, Java, after her defeat by Old Ironsides in December, 1812, off the coast of Brazil.

The other is a rosary presented to the ship at Gaetna, Italy, in 1849 by Pope Pius IX when he came aboard the frigate in company with King Ferdinand of Italy. It was the only time a Pope has ever been on United States territory—the deck of America's fighting ships being regarded as a part of their country.

Canals Have Varied In Their Capacities

FIRST CANAL (1824-29)	
Number of locks	39
Length between gates	110 feet
Depth of water	8 feet
Single lifts	6 feet to 11 feet
Cargo capacity of ships	165 tons
SECOND CANAL (1842-45)	
Number of locks	27
Length between gates	150 feet
Depth of water	9 feet
Single lifts	9.5 feet to 14.25 feet
Cargo capacity of ships	750 tons
THIRD CANAL (1875-87)	
Number of locks	26
Length between gates	270 feet
Depth of water	14 feet
Single lifts	12 feet to 16 feet
Cargo capacity of ships	2700 tons
WELLAND SHIP CANAL (1913-32)	
Number of locks	*8
Length between gates	859 feet
Depth of water	30 feet
Single lifts	46.5 feet
Cargo capacity of ships	25,000 tons

*Including three twin.

South Dakota Grain Held for Price Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Hundreds of South Dakota farmers aided by the Government with seed loans last spring are storing their small grains rather than market the grain at present prices.

Elevators that had prepared for an influx of the harvest are reporting as little as one and two wagon loads a day. Elevator men have been instructed that before the farmer can draw any money for his grain, the amount of the federal loan first must be deducted and forwarded to the central seed loan offices.

The attitude of the farmer is that he prefers to keep the grain on a chance that prices will go up, or to feed it to his stock and trust that the returns from stock to be marketed at increased prices will enable him to pay off the Government before November and leave him a little balance. Harvesting throughout the State is in progress and threshing rigs blowing golden straw have boosted the morale of those farmers who last year suffered from drouth and grasshoppers.

Group to Protest Federal Costs In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6—Protesting against the mounting cost of government, which, it asserts, now absorbs more than one-fifth of the national income, the Pennsylvania Economic Council, just organized, has established headquarters here to study tax conditions and to advocate the elimination of duplication in governmental functions.

As stated by the President of the organization, Mr. Charles Denby Jr., of this city, the aim of the organization is, by means of study and investigation, to determine an adequate tax rate for all government essentials, fair to all and burdensome to none. Secondly, the council will undertake to formulate a business administration policy by which government may be run, avoiding waste and extravagance. In addition, the council would foster individual initiative, rather than over-regulation on the part of government, and to this end would coöperate with government agencies.

Based on the ideals that the prosperity of all is bound up with the prosperity of each, the council states that it is opposed to the elimination of any government service which justifies itself by its contribution to the welfare of the people, at the same time favoring economy in government.

In order to accomplish an adequate reduction in the cost of government, according to the council's statement of policy, there must be fair play and a willingness to coöperate to this end on the part of government officials. This, as well as a change of attitude on the part of the individual citizen, is essential, the statement asserts.

Native Costumes of Indian Delegation Vie With Falls in Spectator Interest

By a Staff Correspondent
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Aug. 6—When the Imperial Economic Conference was transferred to Niagara Falls for the opening of the Welland Ship Canal the falls for once had to take second place.

That night as the colored floodlights played with indescribable beauty upon the thundering cataracts across the river, the nightly promenader blocked the walk to stare, not at the falls, but at the group of Indian delegates and their women folk clothed in native costume. The latter seemed as oblivious as the falls of being a counter attraction.

* * *

Had Hamilton, Ont., a purpose other than hospitality in entertaining the delegates to a glimpse of its leading industires in action? Great Britain is seeking increased advantages for its steel products in the Canadian market. As its economic experts viewed the spectacle of the pouring of 150 tons of molten metal and the writhing fiery snakes of steel being converted into useful rods and bars for home consumption, were they aware of a silent appeal to "lay off" their inroads in this direction.

* * *

The transporting of 150 delegates and their advisers from Hamilton to Niagara Falls by a fleet of motorcars had the appearance of a triumphal procession. In every town and village and farmhouse along the road the people turned out to cheer and shout their greetings, while a squad of motorcycle police cleared the road ahead of all traffic. An amusing incident occurred when some of the leading policemen took a wrong turn toward Queenstown and had to be overtaken and brought back.

* * *

Keeping up with the O'Kellys is no easy job it seems. Mr. Joseph Dennigen, the sole press correspondent with the Irish delegation, watches his party day and night, wondering what they will do next. They are just as apt to pack up and start for home as come to a sudden agreement with "Jimmy" Thomas and whatever it is he does not want to be caught napping. So. Mr. Dennigen forgoes all holidays while the conference is on.

'CUSHION' RIDE DEMANDED BY ARMY REMNANT

About 1000 Bonus Marchers Left Want Railroad Fares Home

Special from Monitor Bureau

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., Aug. 6—About 1000 bonus marchers are here today awaiting transportation back to their homes in the eastern states. Refusing to travel in motortrucks while their comrades from the West and the South went home on the "cushioned seats" of railway passenger coaches, these men and women elected to "fight it out" with Mayor Eddie McCloskey, at whose invitation they came to Johnstown, and are demanding the same conveniences that were given the other members. Meanwhile they are on short rations.

Among them are about 400 Pennsylvanians and about the same number from New York City. Others are from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and New Jersey.

A bedraggled motorcade left Ideal Park yesterday afternoon after Mayor McCloskey persuaded about 165 motorists among the campers to accept an offer of a full gasoline tank and a dollar bill for each car, the dollar to cover food and other expenses. Traveling over the roads to the hills, the cars were a motley sight.

Enough Pennsylvania veterans to fill 16 trucks were also persuaded to give up their determination to ride home on "cushions" and were started off in trucks.

Meanwhile reports from Washington said that seven camp sites had been offered for the veterans' use. The offers came from individuals and corporations in Texas, California, Michigan, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and North Carolina, according to a statement by Mr. Walter W. Waters, commander of the bonus marchers. He said the sites would be inspected for sanitation, accessibility and environment and the attitude of adjacent cities determined.

Declining to make public the location of the site, Mr. Waters said such a move might "mislead some of the bonus expeditionary force in Johnstown."

"I believe that every veteran should proceed to his own community to await developments," he added.

ECONOMIC STORM WEATHERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Successfully weathering economic squalls, the municipality of Rocky Mount came through its last fiscal year with a protected cash balance of $98,000 in local banks, no outstanding unpaid bills and with a materially reduced demand for money. The tax rate has been reduced from 42 cents to 32 cents on the $100 valuation.

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MARZI OF ITALY FOILS WINNER

Takes Olympic Fencing Title—Mayo Still Leads Modern Pentathlon

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5 (AP)—Wielding a blade lightning swift but striking often in the same place, Gustavo Marzi, Italian student, who has been fencing 21 of his 23 years, today won the individual foils championship of the Olympic Games.

Teams went at once into the épée or dueling sword contests, Canada being the only country eliminated from a field of nine in the opening bouts.

An Italian or French victory was expected in the individual foils title pool. The surprise result was the fact that a United States entry, Joseph L. Levis of Boston, captured second place by a series of dazzling victories over some of the leading foilers of the Old World, where swordplay was an ancient art when the Western Hemisphere was discovered.

Marzi, whose home is at Livourne but who studies languages at Rome, lost none of his nine bouts and was hit but 17 times, delivering a total of 45 touches. Levis won six bouts and lost three, receiving 35 touches and registering 38.

G. Gaudini, Italy, G. Guaragna, Italy, J. Lloyd, Great Britain, and E. Casmir, Germany, tied for third place in bouts won and lost, each winning 5 and losing 4, but the point score placed Gaudini third and Guaragna fourth, while Casmir and Lloyd tied for fifth place on points as well as bouts.

Only the United States, Canada and Belgium entered the qualifying engagements of the épée, byes for the semifinals today being drawn by Italy, France, Denmark, Hungary, Mexico and Sweden.

The United States teams of Calnan, Heiss, Richeimer and Jaeckel administered a 14-2 defeat to the Canadian team of Dalton, Markus, Farrell and Delcellier. Thereafter the Belgian team of Henkart, Poplimont, Janlet and De Beukelaer beat Canada 9 bouts to 2, the remaining five assaults being conceded.

Lieut. Richard W. Mayo, the United States' surprise contender for the modern pentathlon honors, maintained his lead yesterday, but three Swedish competitors were within striking distance after the fourth event, the 300-meter freestyle swim.

The young field artillery officer from Fort Hill, Okla., finished fourteenth in the swim. With his poorest event remaining today, the 4000-meter cross-country run, Mayo held a 21½-point total. This was a scant 3½ points ahead of Count Johan Oxenstierna, Sweden, and only 4 points in front of Sven A. Thofelt, Swedish 1928 champion, who finished with 25 and 25½ points, respectively.

Thofelt won the 300-meter swim in 4m. 32.6s., with Eugenio Pagnini, Italy, second in 4m. 34.3s. Third in the swim was Brookner Brady, United States, who navigated the distance in 4m. 37.9s. These placings put Pagnini in the eleventh place in the standings with 45 points and Brady sixth with 40.

Carlos Simonetti, Italy, who was second yesterday, was forced down to fourth, finishing fifteenth in the swim for a 32-point total. Bo G. Lindmann, Sweden's 1924 champion, climbed from fourth to third by placing ninth in the swimming test for 31½ points.

Vaino Kokkinen, Finland, lone defending champion in Greco-Roman Olympic wrestling, scored a decision over Jean Flodeak, Germany, last night, virtually to clinch the 1932 middleweight title. Kokkinen defeated Emile Poilva, France, in the first round, and has only to meet Axel Cadier, Sweden, who has one defeat against him, to defend his crown.

Perfect Game Is Spoiled in Ninth

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	70	34	.673
Philadelphia	63	43	.594
Cleveland	61	43	.587
Washington	58	47	.552
Detroit	53	48	.525
St. Louis	48	55	.466
Chicago	34	66	.340
Boston	26	77	.252

RESULTS AUG. 5

Detroit 13, Washington 0.
Cleveland 7, Boston 2.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 8. (10 innings.)
New York at Chicago (postponed).

Tom Bridges, young Detroit right-hander, almost pitched a perfect ball game yesterday in the American League. After retiring 26 batters in succession, Dave Harris of Washington, a pinch hitter, singled to left field with two out in the ninth and spoiled the perfect game. The score was 13 to 0. Cleveland made it three straight over Boston, 7 to 2. St. Louis nosed out the Philadelphia Athletics in the tenth, 9 to 8. The New York-Chicago contest was called during the second inning because of rain.

The game at Detroit was a complete rout for the Tigers, but a disappointment for Bridges. He had made the Washington batters pop up and hit weak grounders for nine and two-thirds innings before his game was spoiled. Harris went to the plate as a pinch hitter for Bob Burke and hit the first ball pitched to left field for a single. The Tigers rallied for seven hits and as many runs in the fourth.

The Indians made 11 hits count yesterday against Red Sox pitching, while Mel Harder was doing a good job in the box. Harder was touched for 11 safeties, but came through smartly in the pinches. Eddie Morgan led Cleveland's attack with a perfect day, three out of three. He hit a single, double and triple and scored three times. Sewell also had three out of three for the day.

It took the Browns 10 innings to beat the Athletics and they did it with a two-run rally. After two men were out in the tenth, Rick Ferrell's double drove in the tying and winning runs. Bob Grove, Philadelphia's star left-hander, almost won his own game in the first half of the inning by hitting a home run. Jimmy Foxx drove out his forty-second circuit smash of the season in the sixth inning for the A's. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	4	x—	13	15	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	1	1

Batteries—Bridges and Hayworth; Brown, Burke and Berg, Maple. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Geisel and Guthrie. Time—1h. 53m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	x—	7	11	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	2	11	1

Batteries—Harder and Sewell; Welch, Boerner and Connolly. Losing pitcher—Welch. Umpires—Nallin and Howens. Time—2h.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	2—	9	14	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	1—	8	8	1

Batteries—Hadley, Gray, Fischer and Ferrell; Mahaffey, Freitas, Grove and Cochrane, Heving. Winning pitcher—Fischer. Losing pitcher—Grove. Umpires—Van Graflan, Hildebrand and Moriarty. Time—2h. 50m.

Clark Needs Only One More Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 6—The end of the first week of play in the national tournament of the American Roque League found three or four players in a wild scramble for second place, with first place honors all but tucked away by Eddie Clark, an old-time roque wizard from Providence, R. I.

Clark fattened his heap of victories yesterday at the expense of W. W. Wilson of Chicago, a former champion, whom he defeated 32 to 29 after one of the most desperate battles of the tournament. Wilson entered the game determined to stop the easterner's victory march and almost succeeded. Wilson had only 15 points short of a perfect score when he entered this game and could have taken the lead had he been able to defeat Clark by 15 or more points.

Now the burden of heading off Clark rests solely on the shoulders of F. C. Krause of Long Beach, Calif., the present title-holder. Clark's only remaining game is with Krause. The present champion has won 3 out of 4 games so far. Wilson has an average of 29¾ for 8 games. He lost the first two he played and has since won six in a row. Fred E. Pomerleau of Long Beach, has an average of 28 2-7 in 7 games and A. E. Barnhart has an average of 27 9-10 for 10 games. H. L. Smith, of Pasadena, has picked up seven in a row after dropping his first two contests.

In the second division, Dr. A. M. Collings of Cleveland is showing the way with five victories to his credit. James M. Ladd of Warsaw, who was dividing honors with Collings, lost 32 to 6 to Hills of Indianapolis, and temporarily lost his chance at division honors.

W. H. Hoagland of Peoria, league president, has a lead of three games over C. R. Zimmerman of Warsaw, vice-president, in their play for the Kramer trophy. O. D. Barnhart of Chicago has a similar lead over J. M. Ladd for the Anchor trophy, and O. E. Barnhart has defeated Krause two games straight in their seven-game series for the Benedict Cup.

FIRST DIVISION

Edward Clark 32, W. H. Hoagland 4. W. W. Wilson 32, G. T. Whitmore 30. F. C. Krause 32, O. D. Barnhart 17. O. F. Barnhart 32, A. D. Gammill 22. W. W. Wilson 32, Dr. C. E. Davis 15. H. L. Smith 32, A. D. Gammill 0. F. C. Krause 32, A. D. Gammill 27. Edward Clark 32, W. W. Wilson 29. O. D. Barnhart 32, Dr. C. E. Davis 12. O. E. Barnhart 32, F. F. Pomerleau 26. W. H. Hoagland 32, Dr. C. E. Davis 29. G. F. Franklin 32, C. R. Zimmerman 15.

Second Division

A. M. Collings 32, D. D. Doan 27. D. C. Hills 32, J. W. Ladd 6. J. W. Ladd 32, F. L. Rhoades 24. A. M. Collings 32, D. C. Hills 8. E. J. Carter 32, A. J. Denney 7.

U.S. Yachts Lead In Olympic Contests

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Aug. 6 (AP)—The United States took the major share of honors yesterday, the opening day of Olympic yacht racing.

Yankee boatmen captured first places in the eight-meter and star classes. Sweden annexed first in the six meters and Great Britain in the monotype.

Gilbert T. Gray of New Orleans, skippering the Jupiter, vanquished a field of seven in the star boat class and was the outstanding performer of the day. His time was 2h. 38m. 42s., the distance being twice around a six-mile triangular course.

Piloting the sloop Angelita, Owen P. Churchill of Los Angeles defeated the only other eight-meter entrant, the Santa Maria, skippered by Ronald M. Maitland of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, for Canada, in 2h. 1m. 9s. Maitland trailed by seven minutes.

B. Tore Holm vanquished United States and Canadian skippers to take first for Sweden in the six-meter sloop Bissci in 2h. 12m. 2s.

F. W. Conant of Santa Monica, Calif., sailed Gallant to second in 2h. 15m. 17s. The Canadian sloop Caprice, sailed by Harold A. Jones, finished third in 2h. 17m. 1s.

Colin Ratsey, Great Britain, who took the opening race yesterday morning in the monotype group, was second in the star boat competition, finishing five minutes astern of Gray.

The Swedish Star, sailed by Gunnar A. E. Asther, Sweden, finished third.

The South African sloop All Star, skippered by Cecil Goodricks, ran afoul the Canadian boat Windsor, sailed by K. E. Wylie, and did not finish. The Windsor came in fifth in 3h. 10m. 45s. Fourth place was taken by Bob Maas of Holland.

The seventh star boat, Tramontane, sailed by Jean J. Herbulot of France, also failed to finish.

Ratsey won the monotype race in 1h. 9m. 20s. Other finishers in order are: Bob Maas, Holland, 1h. 9m. 50s.; William Lyon, Newport, Calif., 1h. 10m. 47s.; S. Treleani, Italy, 1h. 36m. 1s.; S. Cansino, Spain, 1h. 36m. 25s.; J. Le Brun, France, 1h. 36m. 53s.; R. Dixon, Canada, 1h. 37m. 17s.; H. Riedl, Austria, 1h. 37m. 56s.; E. Behr, Germany, 1h. 38m. 48s.; C. Goodricke, South Africa, 1h. 39m. 7s.

BRAVES GET FIRST BASEMAN

The Boston Braves have secured a new first baseman, Baxter Jordan, from the Baltimore club of the International League, according to an announcement made by the Tribes' secretary, Ed Cunningham. In exchange, the Braves gave Bill McAfee and Bruce Cunningham, both pitchers, and Bill Akers, an infielder, together with a small sum of cash. Jordan had a trial with the Giants several seasons ago, and also with Washington. He bats left-handed and throws right-handed, and has the reputation of being a hard, natural hitter.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	67	44	.604
Indianapolis	64	50	.561
Columbus	64	51	.557
Kansas City	57	54	.514
Milwaukee	54	56	.491
Toledo	56	58	.491
Louisville	45	65	.409
St. Paul	41	70	.369

RESULTS AUG. 5

Toledo 9, Minneapolis 8.
Milwaukee 7, Louisville 1.
Columbus 4, St. Paul 3.
Louisville 3, Milwaukee 1.
Indianapolis 15, Kansas City 3.

CARR IS VICTOR OVER EASTMAN AT 400 METERS

(Continued from Page 1)

esting event of all track and field competition, were W. J. Walters, South Africa; Alexander S. Wilson, Canada; G. A. Golding, Australia, and J. A. Gordon, United States, in addition to Carr and Eastman.

Sixty-five thousand people who were in the huge bowl realized that it was really a race between diminutive "Bill" Carr of the University of Pennsylvania and "Blazing Ben" Eastman of Stanford University. The two had met before, with Carr victorious, but there were many westerners who still were not convinced.

After one false start, the runners got away evenly at the crack of the starter's gun on the second attempt. Eastman, running one lane inside Carr, and consequently starting at an apparent disadvantage behind, quickly began to close the space between Carr and himself. Down the back stretch it looked very much as though Eastman was going to flash into the lead; but when Carr needed reserve strength, he had it to use, and he put on sufficient pressure to retain his lead around the curve, into the home stretch, and on to the tape. Eastman was a strong second, while Wilson was third. Walters fourth, Gordon fifth and Golding sixth.

Carr's victory settled the argument. He was better than Eastman, under ideal conditions, and the time he made was the fastest ever recorded in official competition. Carr has a fine physique and a stride that is as smooth as a watch. He has a radiant personality that made him the idol yesterday of thousands who had hoped for an Eastman victory. Eastman followers came to the Stadium with one hero and left with two.

Usually, when a runner clips a tenth or a fifth of a second from a record, he believes it to be a good job well done. Consider then Carr's feat in reducing the Olympic record from 47.6s. to 46.2s., and the world record of 47s. established by Emerson L. Spencer, United States, in 1928.

The other final competition of the day, the 5000-meter run, produced the only unfortunate incident of the Xth Olympiad. Lauri A. Lehtinen, Finland, won in the new Olympic time of 14m. 30s. Ralph A. Hill, United States, finished a close second, inches behind. L. J. Virtanen, Finland, was third, while fourth place went to J. W. Savidan, New Zealand; Jean Gunnar Lindgren, Sweden, was fifth, and Max Syring, Germany, sixth.

As the runners entered the twelfth and last lap of the race it was clearly a battle between Lehtinen and Hill. The former was in the lead, while the long-legged American kept just a step behind. The two runners began a slight sprint down the back stretch and into the last curve, and then dug in for a final spurt to the finish line.

Hill Could Not Pass

Apparently Hill had the speed to overtake the Finn; but as he attempted to come abreast of Lehtinen on the right—the outside of the track—Lehtinen sharply swerved to the right, shutting off Hill's advance. Then Hill tried to get by Lehtinen on the left side, and again the Finn changed his course, keeping directly in front of Hill. The American had just attempted to pass again on the right when Lehtinen breasted the tape.

Officials immediately went into a conference. Two hours passed before a decision was announced, giving the race to Lehtinen. In an official statement, Arthur Holtz, chief judge of track events, said:

"I decide in the 5000-meter race the first place to No. 125 (Lehtinen), the second place to 433 (Hill). I am of the opinion that No. 125 did not wilfully interfere with No. 433 in the finish."

No Protest to Be Made

Authorities of the American Athletic Union considered that the race was not fairly run, but stated that there will be no official protest from either the United States or Hill.

The first five events in the decathlon were completed yesterday and Wilson D. Charles, United States, led with a total of 4266.20 points. Janis Dimsa, Latvia, was second with 4181 points; Akilles Jarvinen, Finland, was third with 4168.76; H. H. Sievert, Germany, fourth, with 4158.21, and J. A. Bausch, United States, fifth, with 4029.35 points.

Charles's showing in the running high jump was exceptionally good, clearing 6ft. 1in. While he did not gain a place in the first five, R. M. N. Tisdall ran his 400-meter race in 49s., exceptionally fast time for one who has already competed in four events on the same day.

Olympic Sports Summary

By the Associated Press

400-METER DASH (437yds. 1ft. 4⅜in.) Semifinals Qualifying Three Each for Finals

First Heat—Won by William A. Carr, U. S. A. (2yds); second, Alex S. Wilson, Canada (1yd.); third, George A. Golding, Australia (1ft.); fourth, Godfrey L. Rampling, Great Britain (4ft.); fifth, Fritz Rinner, Austria (1yd.); sixth, Joachim Beuchner, Germany. Time—47.2s. (New Olympic record; former record 47.6s set by E. H. Liddel, Great Britain, 1924.)

Second Heat—Won by Ben B. Eastman, U. S. A. (3yds.); second, William J. Walters, South Africa (1yd.); third, James A. Gordon, U. S. A. (1yd.); fourth, Borje Strandvall, Finland (2yds.); fifth, Crew H. Stoneley, Great Britain (3yds..); sixth, James Ball, Canada. Time—47 6s.

Final—Won by William A. Carr, U. S. A. (2yds.); second, Ben B. Eastman, U. S. A. (3yds.); third, Alex S. Wilson, Canada (6in.); fourth, William J. Walters, South Africa (2ft.); fifth, James A. Gordon, U. S. A. (1yd); sixth, George A. Golding, Australia. Time—46.2s. (Breaks world and Olympic records. Recognized world's record 47s. by Emerson L. Spencer, U. S. A., 1928. Former Olympic record 47.6s. by E. H. Liddell, Great Britain, 1924.)

5000-METER RUN

Won by Lauri Lehtinen, Finland (3in.); second, Ralph A Hill, U. S. A. (40yds.); third, Lauri J. Virtanen, Finland (10yds.); fourth, John W. Savidan, New Zealand (10yds.); fifth, Jean-Gunnar Lindgren, Sweden (15yds.); sixth, Max Syring, Germany (30yds.). Time—14m. 30s. (New Olympic record. Former record, 14m. 31.2s. set by Paavo Nurmi, Finland, 1924).

100-METER DASH (Decathlon)

First Heat—Won by Janis Dimsa, Latvia, 11.3s. (833.40 points); second, Hans H. Sievert, Germany, 11.4s (809.60); third, Edwin Wegner, Germany 11.4s. (809.60).

Second Heat—Won by Hector Berra, Argentina, 11.1s. (881.00); second, Zydmunt Siedlecki, Poland, 11.6s. (762.00); third, Paavo Yrjola, Finland, 11.8s. (714.40).

Third Heat—Won by Akilles Jarvinen, Finland, 11.1s. (881.00); second, Peter Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 12s. (666.80).

Fourth Heat—Won by Wilson D. Charles, U. S. A., 11.2s. (857.20); second, Clyde Coffman, U. S. A., 11.3s. (833.40); third, Wolrad Eberle, Germany, 11.4s. (809.60).

Fifth Heat—Won by Robert M. N. Tisdall, Ireland, 11.3s. (833.40); tied for second, James A. Bausch, U. S. A., 11.7s. (738.20); Harry Hart, South Africa, 11.7s. (738.20).

RUNNING HIGH JUMP (Decathlon)

Won by Wilson D. Charles, U. S. A., 6ft. 1in. (888.00); tied for second, Janis Dimsa, Latvia, Hans H. Sievert, Germany, 5ft. 10in. (818.00); tied for fourth, Paavo Yrjola, Finland, Akilles Jarvinen, Finland, 5ft. 9in. (748.00); tied for sixth, Clyde Coffman, U. S. A., James A. Baruch, U. S. A., Zydmunt Siedlecki, Poland, Peter Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 5ft. 7in. (678.00); tied for tenth, Harry Hart, South Africa, Robert M. N. Tisdall, Ireland, Wolrad Eberle, Germany, Erwin Wegner, Germany, 5ft. 5in. (508.00).

400-METER DASH (Decathlon)

First Heat— Won by Hans H. Sievert, Germany, 53.6s.; second, Peter Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 53.8s.; third, Janis Dimsa, Latvia, 54.8s.

Second Heat — Won by Wolrad Eberle, Germany, 50.8s.; second, Zydmunt Siedlecki, Poland, 53.8s.; third, Harry Hart, South Africa, 57.2s.

Third Heat—Won by Erwin Wegner, Germany, 51.6s.; second Paavo Yrjola, Finland, 52.6s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Robert M. N. Tisdall, Ireland, 49s.; second, James A. Bausch, U. S. A., 54.2s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Akilles Jarvinen, Finland, 50.6s.; second, Wilson D. Charles, U. S. A., 51.2s.; third, Clyde Coffman, U. S. A., 51.8s.

16-POUND SHOTPUT (DECATHLON)

Won by James A. Bausch, U. S. A., 50ft. 3⅛in. (998.00); second, Hans H. Sievert, Germany, 47ft. 7in. (916.00); third, Janis Dimsa, Latvia, 47ft. ¼in. (899.00); fourth, Paavo Yrjola, Finland, 44ft. 10⅛in. (834.00); fifth, Zydmunt Siedlecki, Poland, 44ft. 5⅞in. (822.00); sixth, Harry Hart, South Africa, 43ft. 8⅝in. (797.00); seventh, Wolrad Eberle, Germany, 43ft. 4½in. (788.00); eighth, Akilles Jarvinen, Finland, 43ft. ⅛in. (777.00); ninth, Robert M. N. Tisdall, Ireland, 41ft. 3¼in. (724.00); tenth, Wilson D. Charles, U. S. A., 41ft. 2⅝in. (722.00); eleventh, Peter Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 39ft. ½in. (656.00); twelfth, Clyde Coffman, U. S. A., 38ft. 11⅞in. (652.00); thirteenth, Erwin Wegner, Germany, 38ft. 4⅝in. (636.00).

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (DECATHLON)

Won by Wilson D. Charles, U. S. A., 23ft. 9in. (911.565); second, Janis Dimsa, Latvia, 23ft. 8½in. (908.4445); third, Hector Berra, Argentina, 23ft. 5⅛in. (887.441); fourth, Akilles Jarvinen, Finland, 22ft. 11⅝in. (853.2156); fifth, James A. Bausch, U. S. A., 22ft. 9⅝in. (840.779); sixth Clyde Coffman, U. S. A., 22ft. 7⅛in. (829.879); seventh, Wolrad Eberle, Germany, 22ft. 2⅜in. (795.652); eighth, Hans H. Sievert, Germany, 22ft. 1⅜in. (789.429); ninth, Peter Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 22ft. ⅝in. (783.206); tenth, Robert M. N. Tisdall, Ireland, 21ft. 7¾in. (754.425); eleventh, Paavo Yrjola, Finland, 21ft. 7⅜in. (752.091); twelfth, Zydmunt Siedlecki, Poland, 21ft. 3½in. (727.975); thirteenth, Erwin Wegner, Germany, 21ft. ½in. (709.308); fourteenth, Harry Hart, South Africa, 20ft. 1¾in. (642.411).

Phillies Gain By Beating Chicago

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	59	44	.573
Chicago	54	47	.535
Philadelphia	56	51	.523
Boston	53	51	.510
Brooklyn	53	52	.505
New York	48	53	.475
St. Louis	48	55	.466
Cincinnati	45	63	.417

RESULTS AUG. 5

Philadelphia 9, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 3, Boston 2
New York 6, St. Louis 2.
Only games scheduled.

The Philadelphia Phillies advanced to within one game of the second-place Chicago Cubs yesterday in the National League by handing Charlie Grimm's club a 9-to-2 defeat. The Phillies have won two more games than the Cubs, but have lost four more. Cincinnati held back the Boston Braves, 3 to 2. New York climbed up another step in the pennant race by defeating the St. Louis Cardinals, 6 to 2.

Ray Benge kept nine Chicago hits scattered while his team mates were pounding three pitchers for 15 safeties. Dick Bartell and Don Hurst each made three hits for the Phillies, with Klein and Lee hitting home runs. It was Klein's thirty-second. Charlie Root, who started for the Cubs, was driven to the showers in the fourth inning. May relieved him, but was later replaced by Smith. Herman came through with two of Chicago's hits.

Red Lucas was too much for the Braves, both in the pitcher's box and at the bat. The veteran right-hander delivered shutout ball for eight innings, but weakened in the ninth. His triple figured prominently in the two-run seventh. The Reds made eight hits off Tom Zachary during eight innings. Cunningham pitched the ninth. Lucas led the Cincinnati attack with a triple and single.

Home runs by Ray Blades and Jimmy Wilson were the only hits the Cardinals could get off Bill Walker, New York left-hander. The hits came in succession in the fifth inning and deprived Walker of a no-hit game. The Giants rallied in the fourth, bunching five hits and a long fly. Terry's triple drove in the two runs in the eighth. Paul Derringer went the distance for the Cardinals. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	4	1	0	3	0	1	x—	9	15	1
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—	2	9	0

Batteries—Benge and Davis; Root, May, Smith and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—Magerkurth and Rigler. Time—1h. 58m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—	3	9	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	2	8	4

Batteries—Lucas and Lombardi; Zachary, Cunningham and Hargrave. Losing pitcher — Zachary. Umpires — Barr, Donnelly and Quigley. Time—1h. 40m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	x—	6	8	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—	2	2	0

Batteries—Walker and Hogan; Derringer and Wilson. Umpires—Reardon and Moran. Time—1h. 40m.

NEW ENGLAND RECORDS FALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REVERE, Mass., Aug. 6—Two New England A. A. U. swimming championship titles were decided at the Nautical Pool here last night. Gordon Connolly of the Boston S. A. won the men's senior 100-yard freestyle title in 1m. 5s., equaling the long course record, while Mary Doherty of the Boston S. A., won the women's senior 300-yard medley in 5m. 6 4-5s., also a new New England long course record. In one of the other events Alice Bridges of the Whitin Community Association, who is only 15 years old, established a new women's New England 400-yard freestyle record of 6m. 5 4-5s.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	73	42	.635
Buffalo	65	50	.565
Baltimore	64	52	.552
Montreal	61	51	.545
Rochester	62	56	.525
Reading	50	66	.431
Jersey City	51	70	.421
Toronto	38	77	.330

RESULTS AUG. 5

Baltimore 9, Buffalo 2.
Buffalo 10, Baltimore 1.
Rochester 7, Jersey City 6.
Rochester 5, Jersey City 3.
Newark 6, Toronto 3.
Newark 10, Toronto 9.
Other clubs not scheduled.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	75	52	.591
Hollywood	72	55	.567
Los Angeles	69	57	.548
San Francisco	65	59	.524
Seattle	60	65	.480
Sacramento	58	69	.457
Oakland	56	71	.441
Missions	50	76	.397

RESULTS AUG. 5

Missions 6, Seattle 1.
Oakland 2, San Francisco 0.
Sacramento 4, Hollywood 1.
Los Angeles 11, Portland 8.

SPANISH SPORTS

SPANIARDS BECOME SPORT FANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

A SOCIAL development in Spain which has astonished even the Spanish nation itself is the growth of athletics for all classes that has taken place in recent years. From being a country apart, and one seemingly removed by insuperable barriers of tradition and temperament from the social developments that took place among other European peoples, Spain has sprung into prominence as a nation of sport lovers.

The movement had a small beginning in 1908 when the Sociedad Gimnastica Espanola started practical athletics with running races along the famous Paseo de Castellana to the village of Chamartin and back. This event took place every 15 days, and besides introducing athletics and physical culture to the Spanish public, it also provided a diverting spectacle for the Madrilenos.

From this modest seed has grown the network of athletic clubs that is now the pride and delight of the Spanish people throughout the peninsula. The Spanish Athletic Club, the Madrid Football Club, the Rayo Club and the Sociedad Athletica, with their hundreds and thousands of active and enthusiastic followers, have made an important contribution to the present popularity of gymnastic and general sports. Field events such as disk and javelin throwing and hurdle racing have claimed their legions of devotees. An indication of the degree to which swimming has increased in public favor is provided by the fact that no less than ten new swimming baths, many of them of large and luxurious proportions, have been opened in Madrid this summer, where a few years ago not one existed.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL VERY POPULAR

Association football is as popular in Spain as if it had always been a national pastime. Spain has the distinction of being the first Continental nation to defeat a soccer team officially recognized as "England." This it did in 1928, and the victory gave great stimulus to the game here. The standard in Spain is not, however, as high as that in England, the home of the game, and when the Spanish national eleven visited England at the end of last year, it had a somewhat chastening experience from the English professionals. The score was 7 goals to 1, and this margin does not exaggerate the superiority of the English players on that day. A few days later, however, the team derived considerable consolation from its success over the Irish Free State at Dalymount Park, Dublin, where it whipped the home team, 5 goals to 0.

League and cup competitions form the main program of the Spanish soccer season, and the growth of the game has encouraged a large onlooking public. The strength of the game, it is recognized, lies in the amount of people who play it, and in Spain today there is scarcely a town or village which has not a team of its own. During the last six years or so, the number of clubs and players of Association football has increased more than ten times.

Athletics have been followed with enthusiasm by Spanish women for the last two years. It was actually in 1930, although women's athletic clubs existed before, that the girl students of the institute schools began to practice athletics in earnest on the new ideal of equality with men. This was soon recognized by other schools and organizations as a valuable move in the desired direction of the *resurgimiento* of the race, and there began to arise in various parts of Spain feminine sports-championship meetings fully equal to those of the men's clubs and of such flourishing sports centers as Barcelona and Madrid.

WOMEN ARE PLAYING FOOTBALL

As the outcome of the increase in enthusiasm that was growing apace, the Madrid Football Club started a feminine section to spread the cult of athletics among the youth of Spain and especially among the women of Spain. Today there are not only women's football and pelota clubs, but Barcelona sportswomen have competed in rowing races and have gained important records for pole-vaulting and putting the shot.

Although cycling, like football and boxing, contains a large professional element, amateur supporters constitute an important section, some of whom, it is hoped, will soon be good enough to compete in European cycling competitions. There are "frontons" (or courts) all over Spain for the national game of pelota, which calls into play all the muscles and intelligence. Enthusiasm for wrestling contests has grown so much that regional federations are being formed to promote contests, as well as a central Spanish federation which will have the power to select competitors for the Olympic Games.

The most complete and perfectly equipped sports field in Spain is that of the Academy of Infantry at Toledo. Every kind of sport is practiced there regularly, the latest forms to be introduced being basketball and handball. Spain can certainly be reckoned as a fully fledged sporting nation.

MANGIN FACES WOOD AGAIN

Californians Oppose Coen and Jacobs in Meadow Club Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 6—The two Sea Bright finalists will fight out the finals of the men's singles in the Meadow Club invitation tennis tournament this afternoon, also. None of those who refused to play at Sea Bright were able to prove themselves superior to the loyalists, as Clifford S. Sutter, intercollegiate champion, and David N. Jones, winner at Longwood, made the final stand for the strikers in the semifinal round yesterday, and were eliminated in turn by Gregory S. Mangin, runner-up, and Sidney B. Wood Jr., winner, respectively, in four-set matches.

Sutter was also eliminated from the doubles, leaving a pair of Californians, Keith Gledhill and Henry M. Culley, to oppose Wilbur F. Coen Jr. and Edward Jacobs, to fight out the doubles.

Both of the semifinal matches were closely fought, but the losers were unable to sustain the pace set at the start, and after taking the first set, lost the next three by narrow margins. Sutter found Mangin at his finest in net play, and was swamped in the final set, losing at 3—6, 8—6, 7—5, 6—2, while Jones carried the Wimbledon player to extra games in both of the last two sets, with the aid of his service, only to lose each set in turn and the match at 5—7, 6—3, 7—5, 8—6.

Several new combinations were tried out in the doubles, and in one instance these were successful, as Culley filled the place formerly held by H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. as Gledhill's partner, with considerable success. They defeated another California team, Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, also a new combination this season, after the hardest fought battle of the tourney 6—2, 3—6, 7—5, 2—6, 8—6. Coen and Jacobs were ranked ninth last year, and eliminated J. Gilbert Hall and Frederic Mercur reunited after two years, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3. The summary:

MEADOW CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, 3—6, 8—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated David N. Jones, New York, 5—7, 6—3, 7—5, 8—6.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round

J. G. Hall and Frederic Mercur defeated John McDiarmid and Clayton Lee Burwell Jr., 7—5, 6—3.

Keith Gledhill and Henry M. Culley defeated Clifford S. Sutter and Bryan M. Grant Jr., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, and Henry M. Culley, Los Angeles, defeated Jack P. Tidball, Hollywood, Calif., and Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5, 2—6, 8—6.

TRUSCON STEEL LOSS

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 5—Truscon Steel Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $533,040 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $280,586 in the first half of 1931.

MRS. HARPER IN TENNIS FINAL

Defeats Joan C. Ridley of England After a Hard Battle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 6—Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, third ranking player of the United States, showed that she had returned to the form she exhibited last season which has been missing both during and since her trip to Wimbledon, by defeating Joan C. Ridley, the English player, who is also showing her real skill in this tournament for the first time since her arrival, in the best match of the day in the semifinal round of the Maidstone Club invitation women's tennis singles, yesterday, after the hardest sort of a battle, scored at 10—8, 2—6, 6—3.

The Sea Bright finalists, Helen M. Jacobs and Josephine N. Cruickshank, battled in the other semifinal and Miss Jacobs won again by the same wide markin, 6—1, 6—4.

The Sea Bright doubles winners, Miss Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey, had a much harder battle on their hands than expected, before they could eliminate Mae Ceurvorst and Grace Surber, as the latter pair came from behind after losing the first set and trailing in the second, to take the latter. But the favorites steadied and captured the third set and the match, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2. Virginia Hilleary and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr. also reached the semifinals, defeating Marjorie L. Sachs and Virginia B. Rice, in another long match, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3. The other semifinalists are Mrs. Harper and Carolin Babcock, who reached that point on Thursday.

MAIDSTONE CLUB INVITATION WOMEN'S TENNIS SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, defeated Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng., 10—8, 2—6, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Virginia Hilleary and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr. defeated Virginia B. Rice and Marjorie L. Sachs, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

Helen M. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Mae Ceurvorst and Grace Surber, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2.

Strong Entry List For U. S. Tennis

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Ranking stars of France, England and Japan have entered for the national tennis championships at Forest Hills, Long Island, Sept. 3-10, the United States Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday, making the field one of the strongest and most cosmopolitan of recent years.

The English team of H. W. (Bunny) Austin, Fred J. Perry, J. S. Oliff and Edward R. Avory is en route to this country with the United States Davis Cup forces in the liner Olympic and is due in New York Tuesday; Henri Cochet and Marcel Bernard sail Aug. 10 and Jiro Sato and T. Kuwabara of Japan will sail from England today.

The field thus will include nine of the first 10 players of the world, Jean Borotra being the only ranking player missing, and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. will have his hands full defending the title he won last year in a brilliant final with George M. Lott Jr. It has been four years since a foreign player won the American title, Cochet being the last in 1928. J. René Lacoste won in 1926 and 1927. Those are the only three times it has been taken by an outsider.

The nine internationally ranked players competing in the national and their order of placing by A. Willis Myers, English tennis critic and editor, are: Cochet, Austin, Vines, Perry, Francis X. Shields, Sidney B. Wood Jr., Lott, Sato and John W. Van Ryn. Borotra was ranked seventh, behind Wood and ahead of Lott.

The plans of Cochet and Bernard are not known but English and Japanese players will compete in the national doubles at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., beginning Aug. 22 and also will play at Newport the week before the doubles open. The Frenchmen are expected to follow the same program.

Sato and Kuwabara are two of the strongest Japanese players since the days of Kumagae, Shimizu and Harada. Kuwabara is the present singles champion of Japan and Sato is that country's leading Davis Cup player. Their American invasion climaxes a world tour they began last winter, playing through New Zealand and Australia, in the French championships, in Davis Cup play and at Wimbledon.

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Yorkshire Leads By Nine Points

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost	L-I	BFI	AWR	Pts
Yorkshire	12	2	3	1	3	216
Sussex	11	0	2	2	5	207
Kent	11	3	1	5	3	197
Nott'gh'mshire	9	3	6	2	1	178
Surrey	5	1	9	3	4	145
Lancashire	5	4	5	3	3	136
Somersetshire	6	4	2	6	3	130
Middlesex	5	5	6	5	0	120
Hampshire	6	7	2	5	1	119
Warwickshire	4	4	6	6	2	116
Leicestershire	5	9	6	1	1	112
Derbyshire	4	7	4	4	3	104
Gloucest'rshire	4	10	4	1	3	98
Glam'rg'nshire	3	8	1	8	2	82
Essex	3	9	2	5	2	78
Northmptnshr	2	11	3	4	2	65
Worcestershire	1	10	3	4	4	38

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 6—Yorkshire, Sussex and Kent are now out on their own in the standing of the English intercounty cricket competition, as neither Nottinghamshire or Lancashire, which were next on the list, failed to obtain a maximum number of points from their engagements concluded yesterday. In fact, Lancashire was defeated by Somersetshire, and has given way in the table to Surrey, which gathered 15 points by virtue of a win over Hampshire.

Lancashire's rout at Weston-super-Mare was the greatest surprise of the day. The home team's victory was due in a great measure to the good bowling of its veteran skipper, J. C. White, who during the course of the match captured 10 wickets for 89 runs. Somersetshire's first inning realized 94 and the Lancastrians replied with 102. Somerset then batted again, and this time collected 151 and victory for visitors seemed assured, as they then needed only 144 runs with 10 wickets in hand. A great collapse followed, however, and in an innings terminated at 92, leaving Somersetshire the winners by 51 runs.

Surrey's win at the Oval by 129 runs enables it to rise into fifth place in the standing. Scores here were Surrey 275 and 131, Hampshire 137 and 140. The most successful batsmen for the winners were Andrew Sandham 82 and D. R. Jardine 43, both in the opening knock, whilst for the losers W. L. Creese obtained 50 in their first innings.

Yorkshire maintained its lead at the head of the standing with an easy win by an inning and 69 runs over Leicestershire at Leicester. Scores were Yorkshire 365 (Maurice Leyland 153), Leicestershire 155 and 141. W. E. Bowes, fast bowler, was the most successful wicket taker for the winners, claiming nine victims for 63 during the course of the game.

Kent and Sussex gained 15 points each by wins over Glamorganshire and Northamptonshire, respectively. Kent's success was at Canterbury by an inning and 169 runs and the achievement of A. P. Freeman in taking 13 Glamorganshire wickets for 84 runs marks this renowned veteran of small stature as still a force to be reckoned with. The scores were Kent 376, Glamorganshire 118 and 89. Sussex's triumph at Hastings wasn't quite such an easy affair. Northamptonshire, thanks to 56 from A. H. Bakewell made a comparatively large score of 211 in its second innings after it had gathered only 99 in the first. Sussex's innings totaled 176 and 135 for four wickets leaving it victors by six wickets.

Gloucestershire conquered its second opponent within seven days when it defeated Middlesex at Bristol by an innings and 94 runs. This county, which was in the lime light last season as a pioneer of the "brighter cricket" movement, hasn't been doing too well this season and these victories will enliven its supporters' confidence. Scores were Middlesex 177 and 63, Gloucestershire 334 (Sinfield 122).

Scores in other first-class matches concluded yesterday were: Indian tourist 282 and 344 for three wickets declared vs. Warwickshire 354 and 110 for three in a drawn match at Birmingham; Derbyshire 260 and 237 for nine declared vs. Worcestershire 175 and 227 for five in a drawn match at Worcester; Nottinghamshire 290 and 203 for two declared vs. Essex 196 and 203 for four in a drawn match at Leyton.

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THE HOME FORUM

Theaterland in St. James's Park

ON A warm day in midsummer, I doubt whether there is any place in Europe quite like St. James's Park, London. The eye is continually employed. Yellow flags along the banks, interspersed with rows of tulips (though tulips should never be grouped into cohorts and companies of a single-colored banner, but mingled like the human population), and many other flowers are a shop window for the sight. But who expects to see in the center of London a cormorant, heraldically flapping his wings by his citadel of a nest on the white rocks in the lake?

Indeed, the real actors in St. James's Park are not men and women, but birds and of those mostly ducks. On the strip of grass between the railings and the lake, they idly saunter and doze and preen their feathers, and conduct their young just like the human parents at Kew Gardens of a Sunday. It is an international convention of the avian nations, just as it is of the trees at Kew Gardens. Here English pintails, shovellers, mallard, tufted duck and sheld ducks cross the tracks of Mandarin ducks from China and Upland geese from Patagonia. Here the pelican from some African swamp nearly treads on a slumbering moor hen from a small pond in the home counties.

Birds here are never off the stage. St. James's Park is Theaterland. Three pelicans stride across the grass, stop and extend their wings. One then makes a noise like a Member of Parliament making a speech. The pompous birds turn into seventeenth century engraved frontispieces or are statues from the façade of the government buildings outside the park, animated, escaped, flown and yet preserving a stiff statuesque absurdity. Here ducklings explore unknown asphalt with the spirit of Columbus, clad in the dun coloring of the Miocene dawn when their foreducks explored the wonder of evolution. Between the old coot and the young coot with its pigmy shield piping behind and clothed as coots were about twenty million years ago, what æons of effort, of trial and error, of failure and achievement! The old coot passes most of her time in chasing the various ducks, with outstretched neck and shield lowered almost to the water's edge and carrying the maternal instinct of protection to such extravagant lengths that the wretched cootling spends most of its time in paddling desperately in its mother's wake, piping to her to wait. In the center of the waterway, a mob of ducks play waterpolo with a lump of bobbing fat for the ball. In the little recessed bay that leads from it, a fleet of gawdy geese sails punctiliously, each behind the other, all turning one way at the same time, like a malicious parody of the red-cloaked and helmeted soldiers of the Guard filing into the Mall. Or a duckling starts up its one-duck-power little motor and runs over the ripples at a speed which surely means a revoluting engine at white heat within.

The human beings are only spectators here. It is the ducks who tell the story of life at the large, at the full and at leisure. This mite of a duckling who dashes up to a white stub on the bank and disgustedly spews it out (which shows that ducks learn by experience and are not biologically equipped at birth for recognizing their natural food), this grave fussy infant, who is occupied in filling his stomach with such earnestness and dispatch, such busyness and absorption and yet seems a very toy of inconsequence—he is a much more important actor in the immemorial drama than his knot of huge human watchers. The fuchsias glow and gaze downward as though irradiated by some intense meditation, and there on the white rocks the cormorant has his stack, his fort, his squat wooden tower. Here is Cornwall. A widgeon family ambles by—I hear the whistle of the flighting widgeon off the east coast as they come hurtling shoreward at dusk through the frozen air from the sea, uttering that wildest of wild free whistles which maketh glad the heart of man, or rather the hearts of those men not bent upon shooting them. But the scent of heliotrope brings me back to civilization. The wild scene fades, just as the mallard drake is assuming his wife's dress. Here is another young coot devouring grass as ravenously as a schoolboy devours cake.

How imbecile appear all our wars and national rivalries when here is a youngling Ruddy Sheldrake, lying with his parents among a gathering of English sheld duck, whose fathers came probably from the sand hills of Somerset. On the lake, family flotillas are the only fleets. You pick one out and desperately you try to count the number of ducklings. Are there eight or nine or ten? But the moment you have accounted for four, three bob under water; and when they pop up again in three successive ticks of time, where are the original four? It is a sum that will never add up right, and yet to count those madcap ducklings seems one of the most important duties of our life here on earth. That is because the bird population of St. James's Park has become in its way significant. The motley nations of the birds live at peace among one another, free and yet perfectly tame and on the friendliest terms with all Londoners. So they become the participants in a play of the imagination which has occupied the race of mankind for thousands of years—in the classical legends of the Golden Age, in the ancient mariners' search for the Earthly Paradise, in the Feast of All Fools and other festivals of the Middle Ages, when the social order was reversed and Jack became as good as his master, in the dreams of the Pantisocrats, in the visions of Blake and the Utopias of men whose thought is mirrored in Rodin's "Le Penseur." Many happy morning hours have I spent in St. James's Park, watching the world of birds and men go by, wrinkling my cheeks in the sunshine and content without words or more than a day-dreaming kind of thought to wonder whether *Homo* will ever become the *sapiens* which is his usual classification. One thinks he may have a chance after one has spent an idle morning in St. James's Park.

And so St. James's Park is always more cherishable to me than any other of the Royal Parks in the center of the City. In Hyde Park the carpet bedder still dominates the scene, so that you long to shout to the uniform companies of Candidum lilies, martagons, hydrangeas, pink geraniums and other— Right Turn, Quick March, Dismiss! A bed of hydrangeas, nothing but hydrangeas, the most floral and florid of flowers, is a dreadful thing, but even the Candidum, "goddess-like," forfeits its deity when dragooned and drilled into a bed of similar immortals. There is no flower on earth which can possibly stand such treatment—its virtue withers if not its bloom. These beds are institutions; they deflower the qualities of flowers. A greenhouse is a monastery of flowers, but carpet bedding is conscription. The individual is sacrificed to the unit, the particular to the absolute, this and that to "the" and there is no more evil thing that can happen to any living sentient creature. A "bed of lilies." It sounds like beauty's couch. But a bed of lilies is somehow all wrong; and, as for those hydrangeas, I always wish I had a tame elephant to let loose among them whenever I see them! With Kensington Gardens, the austerer rigors of Hyde Park shade off into more indulgent gentilities. There are quiet places in Kensington Gardens where a man may almost forget such things as crowds, limousines and the perpetual blare of the traffic. But, in St. James's Park, his meditations can have a much freer range and scope and city-worn susceptibilities may take a much needed respite.

H. J. MASSINGHAM.

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Nazareth

Not awesome like Judæan heights
and bare,
The smiling hill where Nazareth
dreams at ease,
Far from world routes and traffic
of the seas,
Set with its sister-hills, sequestered,
fair.
Among its palms and vineyards, free
from care,
Roamed sturdy little Jesus, watched
the bees,
Found foxes' holes, the birds' nests
in the trees,
Picked figs and thistles, knew each
sheep-fold there

He loved bright lilies of the field on
wide
Esdraelon's Plain. In spring at sower's side
Sowed wheat or mustard seed, and
troubled told
At home, "Two sparrows for a
farthing sold!"
Yes, having eyes the little Jesus saw
And treasured things not written in
the Law.

—GERTRUDE HUNTINGTON MCGIFFERT, in "Cast in Bronze."

Only a Few Steps From Modern New Orleans

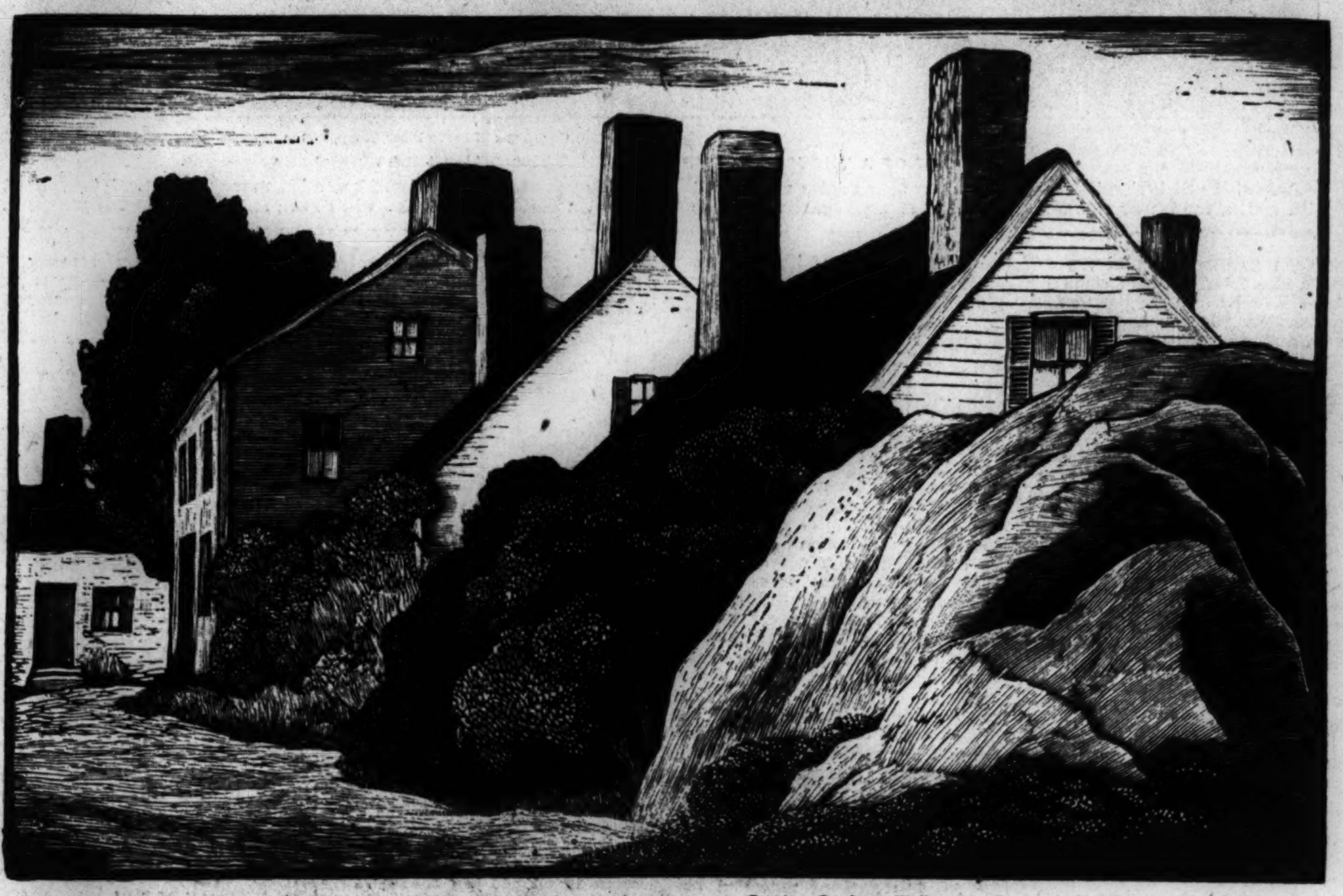
A few steps from the St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans, brings you to and across Canal Street, the central avenue of the city, and to that corner where the flower-women sit at the inner and outer edges of the arcade sidewalk, and make the air sweet with their fragrant merchandise. The crowd—and if it is near the time of the carnival it will be great—will follow Canal Street.

But you turn, instead, into the quiet, narrow way which a lover of Creole antiquity, in fondness for a romantic past, is still prone to call the Rue Royale. You will pass a few restaurants, a few auction-rooms, a few furniture warehouses, and will hardly realize that you have left behind you the activity and clatter of a city of merchants before you find yourself in a region of architectural decrepitude, where an ancient and foreign-seeming domestic life, in second stories, overhangs the ruins of a former commercial prosperity, and upon every thing has settled down a long sabbath of decay. The vehicles in the street are few in number, and are merely passing through; the stores are shrunken into shops. Many great doors are shut and clamped and grown gray with cobweb; many street windows are nailed up; half the balconies are begrimed and rust-eaten, and many of the humid arches and alleys which characterize the older Franco-Spanish piles of stuccoed brick betray a squalor almost oriental.

Yet beauty lingers here. To say nothing of the picturesque, sometimes you get sight of comfort, sometimes of opulence, through the unlatched wicket in some porte-cochere—red-painted brick pavement, foliage of dark palm or pale banana, marble or granite masonry and blooming parterres; or through a chink between some pair of heavy batten window-shutters, opened with an almost reptile wariness, your eye gets a glimpse of lace and brocade upholstery, silver and bronze, and much similar rich antiquity.

The faces of the inmates are in keeping; Of the passengers in the street a sad proportion are dingy and shabby; but just when these are putting you off your guard, there will pass you a woman—more likely two or three—of patrician beauty.

However, as you begin to find the way a trifle more open, you will not fail to notice on the right-hand side, about midway of the square, a small, low, brick house of a story and a half, set out upon the sidewalk, as weather-beaten and mute as an aged beggar fallen sleep. Its corrugated roof of dull red tiles, sloping down toward you with an inward curve, is overgrown with weeds, and in the fall of the year is gay with the yellow plumes of the golden-rod.... There are two doors, and to each a single chipped and battered marble step. Continuing on down the side-walk, on a line with the house, is a garden masked from view by a high, close board-fence. You may see the tops of its fruit-trees—pomegranate, peach, banana, fig, pear and particularly one large orange, close by the fence, that must be very old.—From "Old Creole Days," by GEORGE W. CABLE.



Courtesy Goodman-Walker, Inc., Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Newcastle: From a Woodcut by Thomas W. Nason

Wind in the Trees

Trees have a quiet, listless air—
Until the wind puts movement there.
Though trees are mute, the wind
achieves
A singing chorus voiced in leaves.
Heavy with fruits on limb and stem,
The wind frees trees by shaking
them.

DONALD PAGE.

The Children and Tolstóy

As soon as the Crimean war was over Tolstóy resigned from the army, and from the winter of 1859 till his marriage in September, 1862, he was chiefly concerned with the education of peasant children at Yásnaya Polyána and the surrounding district. . . . Tolstóy threw himself into this work with the ardour and intensity that characterized him in everything. He visited Germany, France and England, chiefly to see their educational systems. . . .

The education of peasant children absorbed him entirely for a while, and he always regarded that experience as one of the pleasantest of his life. He gives a fascinating glimpse of his relations with his pupils in "Schoolboys and Art," the first of the essays in the volume: "What is Art? and Essays on Art."

Tolstóy taught the children himself besides engaging masters who taught under his direction. He had a remarkable gift for interesting and making friends with children of all sorts. Many years later he showed my own boys how to fold a piece of paper so as to produce a bird which flaps its wings, and they have never forgotten the trick. Children in general were always fascinated by Tolstóy, who was himself keenly interested in them. — From "Leo Tolstóy and His Works," by AYLMER MAUDE.

WHEN we stop to consider that every particle of white in this woodcut by Mr. Thomas W. Nason was cut away by the artist, we gain some notion of the amount of sheer work that went into the making of this picture. Joyous work it was, we may be sure, judging from the absence of all dry effect in the finished print. Nowhere is there any evidence of the mechanical result which follows the use of a multiple graver, such as was employed in hurry jobs in producing illustrations by hand-engraving processes in the days before the invention of photo-engraving. Examining the white lines in the deep shadows of the rock in the foreground, we note that there are not only minute differences in the length of adjoining strokes, but also differences in the arrangement of the lines within groups of strokes. In the same way the darkest masses of foliage are high-lighted by flecks of white resulting from individual jabs of a single-pointed graver. These points of light differ in shape in different areas, with similar but not identical forms used to give a certain unity to each area. The fewer and the smaller the flecks of light, the deeper the shade. In the strongly-lighted foliage in the middle distance the flecks of white tend to predominate over the points of black, with a result that is composed of a great variety of strokes, while keeping to the general method of grouping similar effects to attain minor harmonies. In this way we might study the whole of this print for delicacies and ingenuities of means that went into the making of an ensemble that strikes one at a glance as being powerful in its contrasts and emotionally designed in its use of oppositions of forms and harmonies of repeated rhythms.

Between Etna and the Sea

It is a city full of character, and of many surprises. Its situation between Etna and the sea is sufficient, alone, to make it different from other places. But the difference exists more even in the life of the town than in its position and planning. The water here is peculiarly blue, even when stormy, and reflects back with an equal strength the light poured down upon it. Black, bony, tufa-rocks spring out of the sea, echoing the angular grace of the prickly-pears that, alone of the vegetable world, grow on them. Orange and lemon trees flourish in luxuriant little valleys between these rocks that remain naked, yielding never to the softness of the climate or to the vigour of plant-life that marks it. Palms are everywhere to be seen on the land. . . .

Cactuses of all species, with their fleshy leaves and spiky buds, spring out from every crevice like so many Jacks-in-the-Box, while from here, just outside the boundaries, you can see how the lava has been levelled off, and the city stretched across it, dumped down on it, time after time, with singular courage and pertinacity. Turning a broad curving flank to the sea, the town is divided almost in half by the Via Etnea, a broad straight thoroughfare, the centre of urban life, that stretches for nearly two miles and flashes in the hard light like a dagger dropped between volcano and Mediterranean. The whole place is dominated by the enormous and impressive mountain. The Via Etnea is intersected by several streets, that cut it at right angles; all these end in the sea on one side, and become converted into giant staircases on the other. This at once gives the town an unusual and extraordinarily architectural aspect. . . .

The streets in the busier part of the town were crowded with carts, either painted in vivid colours or unpainted, but richly carved. Some of these were full of blocks of sulphur, which, as they were rattled and bumped along, left behind them a subtle suggestion of fire-and-brimstone, and a narrow trail of primrose-coloured powder on the dark lava pavement. Other carts were loaded with oranges, or piled up with lemons, whose diverse scale of golden tones finished the harmony of colouring so well, made them so complete, that they became almost too satisfying a sight, too much like some perfect model or painted toy, while, as they went by, their sharp aromatic scent conquered for the moment the more normal smells of Sicilian streets. Then another cart would appear, lumbering past us noisily, and laden with earthenware pitchers of a beautiful Greek shape. . . .

Catania is famous for the manufacture of mandolins and guitars; many of those that sound by lake and mountain in the Italian night are made here: so that outside every other house are hanging clusters of these unvarnished instruments, made of a pale yellow wood, and looking with their full contours, like bunches of mellow gourds and golden melons hung out to ripen in the sun.—OSBERT SITWELL, in "Discursions on Travel, Art and Life"

Hoffnung

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE wunderbar doch die Hoffnung ist! Wie sie uns gleich dem ersten Morgensonnenstrahl nach der Finsternis oder Dunkelheit Licht und Freude und Zuversicht bringt! Wir dürfen diese Vorbotin der Freude wohl pflegen. Wer stets Hoffnung im Herzen trägt, empfängt nicht nur selber Anregung, sondern widerspiegelt sie auch allen gegenüber, mit denen er in Berührung kommt.

Der Apostel Paulus gebraucht in seinem Briefe an die Römer den schönen Ausdruck: „Seid fröhlich in Hoffnung". Hoffnung ist nie entmutigt oder bestürzt; sie ist immer fröhlich. Hoffnung ist eine singende Gedankeneigenschaft. Ja, sie ist oft der erste Schritt, den Weg aus einer scheinbar schwierigen Lage heraus zu finden. Denn Hoffnung belebt jede andere nützliche Fähigkeit und regt unsere schlummernden Geistesgaben zur Tat an.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bietet eine sichere Grundlage für Hoffnung. Sie zeigt auf Grund der im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose berichteten Tatsache, daß der Mensch zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes gemacht und daher geistig ist, die unverletzte Einheit zwischen Gott und dem Menschen. Das Bewußtsein dieser Einheit bringt die liebliche Zuversicht, daß der Mensch keinen Augenblick von Gott, dem göttlichen Prinzip, der Liebe, getrennt ist, und daß daher unendliche Intelligenz und Weisheit zu seiner Leitung und Führung immer gegenwärtig sind. Was für eine feste Grundlage des Vertrauens und der Hoffnung diese große Tatsache ist!

Auf Seite 446 im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Gott verstehen stärkt die Hoffnung, erhebt den Glauben an die Wahrheit auf den Thron und bewahrheitet das Wort Jesu: ‚Siehe, ich bin bei euch alle Tage bis an der Welt Ende'". Dieses Verständnis bringt die gesegnete Gewißheit mit sich, daß wir nie ohne göttliche Hilfe und Unterstützung sind. Wer dieses geistige Verständnis auch nur einigermaßen erlangt hat, findet, daß hoffnungsvolles Denken ihm immer mehr zur Gewohnheit wird. Sein freudiges Erwarten des Guten erhellt ihm jede vorüberziehende Stunde. Es ist ihm klar, daß der Segen, den Gott denen bereitet hat, die Ihn lieben, sich seinem Bewußtsein jeden Augenblick völliger entfalten kann. Er hat gewissermaßen das Empfinden wie einer, der durch ein neues und reiches Land wandert, wo sich ihm auf Schritt und Tritt etwas Neues entfaltet. Wer die in der Christlichen Wissenschaft geoffenbarte Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen kennt, kann jeden neuen Tag mit freudigem Vorherwissen des Guten begrüßen.

Ein erfreuliches Kennzeichen der Jugend ist ihre Hoffnungsfreudigkeit. Ein Kind ist fast immer hoffnungsvoll. Die geringste Andeutung eines möglichen erfreulichen Ereignisses erweckt in ihm eine fast an Gewißheit des Eintretens des Ereignisses grenzende Hoffnung. Es sieht keine hindernden Schwierigkeiten. Die natürliche Hoffnung im Kinderherzen stürzt voran und beansprucht das Erhoffte. Bereitwilliger als der Durchschnittserwachsene glaubt das Kind, daß das Gute natürlich und immer gegenwärtig ist. Es hat in der Tat den von Christus Jesus empfohlenen felsenfesten Glauben, der im Briefe an die Hebräer als „eine gewisse Zuversicht des, das man hofft, und nicht zweifeln an dem, das man nicht sieht", bezeichnet wird.

Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft können alle Menschen diese kindliche Hoffnungsfreudigkeit erlangen. Der Pfad geistigen Verständnisses ist zweifellos der Hoffnungspfad. Wer ihn einschlägt, kann nie verleitet werden zu glauben, daß die Wolken, die seinen Himmel vorübergehend scheinbar verfinstern mögen, nicht vertrieben werden. Er schaut beständig nach der Entfaltung und Aufrichtung des Guten aus. Ja, er ist von froher Erwartung beseelt. Denn er weiß, daß das Gesetz der unendlichen Liebe beständig zu seinen Gunsten wirkt, und daß, weit entfernt davon, daß etwas zu gut ist, um wahr zu sein, tatsächlich nur das Gute wahr und wirklich vorhanden ist.

Die auf geistiger Wahrnehmung beruhende Hoffnung—und keine andere Hoffnung hat eine sichere Grundlage—geht Hand in Hand mit Eigenschaften wie Glauben, Geduld, Mut und Ausdauer. Paulus machte dies klar, als er den Römern schrieb: „Denn wir sind wohl selig, doch in der Hoffnung. Die Hoffnung aber, die man sieht, ist nicht Hoffnung; denn wie kann man des hoffen, das man sieht? So wir aber des hoffen, das wir nicht sehen, so warten wir sein durch Geduld". So ist hoffnungsvolles, geduldiges tätiges Warten auf die Entfaltung des Guten, darauf, daß des Vaters allweiser und nur wohltätiger Wille uns kund werde, immer eine Quelle geistigen Wachstums. Es befähigt uns, die Wahrheit, die wir wissen, anzuwenden und fröhlich und vertrauensvoll den vollständigen Sieg der Gerechtigkeit zu erwarten. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 298): „Wenn das Wirkliche erlangt wird, das die Wissenschaft ankündigt, dann wird Freude nicht länger beben und Hoffnung nicht länger trügen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Marigolds

A jade vase in the quiet room
Had grown, with all the curtains
down,
Jade stems and leaves, and wore the
bloom
Of golden sunlight like a crown.

It was the time between the fall
Of grain-gold corded in the sheaf
And leaf-gold drifting to a wall—
And such a time for dreams is
brief.

And so the jade vase held for me
More than the things that can
be told.—
So few dreams ever come to be
Tight buds—and then a burst of
gold!

—GLENN WARD DRESBACH, in "Selected Poems"

Hope

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a wonderful thing is hope! How it comes to us, as comes the first beam of the morning sun after the darkness or gloom, bringing light and cheer and assurance! Well may we cherish this harbinger of joy. The one in whose heart hope is continually welling not only receives inspiration for himself, but reflects it to all with whom he comes into contact.

The Apostle Paul, in his epistle to the Romans, used the beautiful expression "rejoicing in hope." Hope is never daunted or dismayed; it always rejoices. Hope is a singing quality of thought. Indeed, it is often the first step toward finding one's way out of what may have seemed to be a difficult situation; for hope quickens every other useful faculty and rouses to action one's dormant mental ability.

Christian Science gives a sure foundation for hope. Accepting the fact that man, as stated in the first chapter of Genesis, is made in the image and likeness of God, and is therefore spiritual, it shows the unbroken unity which exists between God and man. The consciousness of such unity brings the sweet assurance that man is never for one moment separated from God, the divine Principle, Love, and that therefore infinite intelligence and wisdom are ever at hand to guide and direct him. What a firm foundation for confidence and hope lies in this great fact!

On page 446 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "To understand God strengthens hope, enthrones faith in Truth, and verifies Jesus' word: 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.'" This understanding brings the blessed assurance that one is never left without divine help and succor. One who has gained this spiritual understanding, even in a degree, finds hopefulness becoming more and more his habitual attitude of thought. A joyful anticipation of good brightens for him each passing hour. He realizes that in each moment the blessedness which God has prepared for those who love Him may unfold more fully to his consciousness. He finds himself somewhat in the position of one walking through a new and rich country, which discloses fresh developments at every step. Thus one who knows the truth about God and man, which Christian Science reveals, is able to greet each new day with a joyful prescience of good.

One of the delightful elements of youth is its hopefulness. A child is rarely other than hopeful. The least hint of a possible pleasurable occurrence awakens in the child a hope which amounts almost to a certainty that the occurrence will take place. He sees no difficulties in the way. The natural hope in the child's heart leaps ahead and claims the thing hoped for. More readily than the average adult does he accept good as natural and ever present. His, indeed, is the unquestioning faith which Christ Jesus commended, and which in the epistle to the Hebrews is spoken of as "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

Christian Science enables each one to gain this childlike hopefulness. The path of spiritual understanding is assuredly the path of hope. He who has entered it can never be deluded into believing that the clouds which may temporarily seem to darken his sky will not be dispelled. He continually looks for the unfoldment and establishment of good. Indeed, he lives in a condition of gladsome expectation, for he knows that the law of infinite Love is continually operative in his behalf, and that so far from anything being too good to be true, the fact is that only the good is true and actual.

Hope which is based upon spiritual perception—and this is the only hope that has any sure foundation—goes hand in hand with such qualities as faith, patience, courage, and endurance. Paul made this plain when he wrote to the Romans: "For we are saved by hope: but hope that is seen is not hope: for what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for? But if we hope for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it." Thus hopeful, patient, active waiting for the unfoldment of good, for the Father's all-wise and wholly beneficent will to be manifested for us, is always a source of spiritual growth. It enables one to utilize the truth he knows, and to await cheerfully and with confidence the complete triumph of righteousness. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 298), "When the real is attained, which is announced by Science, joy is no longer a trembler, nor is hope a cheat."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Applause

It was late when Mrs. Jenkins took her hat from the peg behind the door, and automatically pushing back her thin hair from her forehead, placed the piece of faded straw on her head. From the cupboard shelf she drew a paper packet—all women of Mrs. Jenkins' type bring paper packets with them in the morning and take them home again at night—and then, with a final glance round, she made her way down the stone stairs behind the scenes of the theater.

There was little light, only a gas jet in a wire guard every here and there, but Mrs. Jenkins could have found her way in the dark. You get to know a place pretty well when you scrub it every day.

She paused, on reaching the stage level, to hang a key on a certain nail. It was her daily custom to take the key off its nail on arrival and to replace it again before leaving, off and on with clockwork regularity; and between the off and on a long, busy round of many jobs, with the understanding that she would help out when the staff was short-handed, as it had been that day. And sometimes her thoughts were in the theater, but often they were at home—two circles following one another but never mingling. At the theater she was someone of importance, a person who was allowed to pass the "No-Admittance-Except-on Business" door. At home it was different. There she made her own work, cooked, washed, cleaned, shopped, as a matter of course, because there was no one else to do it.

The sound of music from the orchestra came through the wings and spent itself in the shadowed spaces behind the stage. And then, like rain, came the applause from the house, a sudden torrent of clapping.

Mrs. Jenkins stood still with her hard, coarse hands clasping the paper packet. She fancied she could see the dancer taking the call, returning again and again, bowing to the ground, almost lost in the billowy whiteness of her wonderful frock. Mrs. Jenkins was glad. In some quite indefinable way, the success was linked up with the scrubbing of the stone stairs, with the daily arrival on time, and the replacing of the key on leaving.

In the street it was raining a little, a chilly sort of drizzle that made you hurry along. Mrs. Jenkins was glad to stop beneath the warm shelter of the stall at the entrance to the underground and buy her usual couple of sandwiches. She put them under her shawl, so that they would not get wet, and made her way round the familiar corners until she came to her own door. The wind blew her about as she fixed the key in the latch.

It was dark inside. The children had gone to bed and had obediently turned out the light. She hoped they had enjoyed the supper she had left on the kitchen table. She would warm herself a cup of something, eat her sandwiches, and read the newspaper which the stage doorkeeper had given her, before washing up all the things. She almost decided not to wash up at all—but that would mean a double lot to get through after breakfast tomorrow.

She opened the kitchen door and turned on the light. The food she had left had disappeared, half the loaf had gone, and almost all the milk.

"Bless them!" she said softly.

She sat down a little heavily on one of the wooden chairs; and, as she did so, the wind flapped the blind in a ripple of hasty jerks against the glass panes of the window. It seemed, in some funny way, as if it were clapping.

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EDUCATIONAL

Soviet Schools in Transition

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

THE Soviet schools, since the Revolution, have been a laboratory of educational experiment. When an experiment does not yield satisfactory results it is scrapped with breath-taking rapidity, so that a description of Soviet school methods may become outdated very quickly. Two characteristic traits of the Soviet school of past years, the complex method and the Dalton Plan, have now almost entirely disappeared.

Under the complex method subjects were not taught individually, but were given as part of a general theme, around which all the teaching was built up. The theme might be "autumn" or "our city" or any such subject, and there was an effort to inject history, geography, arithmetic, reading, writing and other subjects into the children's minds in the course of discussing the central theme. Under the Dalton Plan children, individually or in groups, were given study tasks which they carried out with little or no initiative and direct guidance from the teachers.

However much Soviet educational theorists may have enjoyed dabbling about with the complex method and the Dalton Plan the practical results of teaching along these lines left much to be desired. The Communist authorities last autumn awoke to a realization of the fact that school children, as a general rule, were imperfectly grounded in the three R's and that the scrappy, haphazard knowledge which they had been acquiring was an inadequate preparation for the university and the higher technical school. There was the customary swift and decisive action; a resolution by the Communist Party Central Committee led to rapid changes of method by the Commissariat for Education; and if one visits a Soviet school today one finds that instruction is being given in the old-fashioned way, by individual subjects.

Communist Teachings

At the same time important differences between the school in the Soviet Union and in America or western Europe remain. The first and most powerful impression which a foreign visitor gets from a Soviet school is its permeation with Communist influence and propaganda. In all the three Moscow schools which I have recently visited one saw in every room quotations from Marx, Lenine and Stalin, prominently displayed, excerpts from resolutions of the last Party Congress, important figures connected with the Five-Year Plan. In one school with 1900 pupils 1500 wore the red necktie which is the distinguishing badge of the Young Pioneers, the Communist children's organization, and this seemed to be below rather than above the usual average in the proportion of Young Pioneers to other pupils. Every pupil, from the first year of his studies to the last, must take a course in "politgramota," which is a sort of combination of civics, economics and other subjects, as seen from the Communist viewpoint.

That this indoctrination with Communist ideas has gone quite far with the children was evident from a talk which I had with a group of pupils, averaging about 12 years of age, during an intermission. They had just been taking a lesson in Russian literature, and it was noteworthy and characteristic that, in discussing one of Pushkin's stories, "Dubrovsky," their attention had been directed to the feudal relations prevailing in Pushkin's time, to the oppression of the serfs by the landowners, rather than to the literary qualities of the work.

After the lesson was finished the children gathered around me and, when they learned that I came from America, all expressed their sincere condolence. "So you live under oppression," was the general chorus. "Who oppresses me, do you think?" I asked with a smile, and with the instantaneous reactions of well-constructed automatic machines they replied: "Capitalists! Police! Your capitalists oppress the workers, make them work 12 or 14 hours a day, don't pay them enough, don't give them enough to eat. Your police oppress you. You cannot celebrate the 1st of May." "And they beat children in your schools," piped up one youngster, as an afterthought. Evidently these children, not one of whom had ever been outside of Russia, had been given a very definite and vivid conception of life in America and in other "capitalist" countries, and it was an extremely unfavorable one.

"Do any of you children go to church?" I asked in turn. They all laughed and one of their spokesmen replied: "Not one of us believes in God. There is only one boy in the whole school who says he is religious. But we sent a brigade of Young Pioneers to work with him and they will soon convince him there is no God."

Wide Use of Trips

Other distinctive features of the Soviet school are the linking up with factories and collective farms and the wide use of the excursion as a method of imparting knowledge. Most city schools are connected with factories, most country schools with state or collective farms. Pupils in the lower grades of the school are taken on periodic excursions to the factory with which their school is connected in order to get a general idea of processes of production. In the seventh and last year of the school they work 120 hours in the factory. Apart from these visits to the factories with which their schools are connected, Soviet pupils are often taken on excursions to public institutions, museums, art galleries and other places of interest and are encouraged to write up their impressions as part of ther school work.

Soviet schools today have unmistakable technical defects, which in part represent the price of the rapid strides which have been made toward the goal of universal elementary education during the last two or three years. One is struck by the shortage of such equipment as blackboards and textbooks. The three schools in Moscow which I visited were better equipped than the average school throughout the country. But one found only one blackboard in each room, as against 12 or 15 in New York schools. There is great lack of textbooks; sometimes there is only one to every 10 that are needed. During the last school year there has been an attempt to remedy this situation by publishing a magazine containing the material which is required for lessons. But these magazines are also inadequate in number and do not arrive in time.

The increase in the number of children enrolled in the elementary schools during the last two or three years runs to many millions. There has not been a corresponding increase in the supply of textbooks, of blackboards or, last but not least, of fully trained teachers.

Working Through

The fact that many teachers are young and inexperienced and have not mastered the technique of holding the attention of the class, of clinching the main points of their lessons is one of the reasons why discipline in the Soviet schools, as a general rule, is poor. Of the three schools which I visited two were markedly weak in this question of discipline.

In these schools children talked loudly and constantly through the lessons and the teacher's voice was often lost in the general noise. Pupils often answered together, interrupting each other; there was continual commotion in the classroom; the teachers were constantly saying "more quiet" and repeating questions. One got the impression that no serious concentration, no clear thinking was possible in this hubbub.

Another reason for the poor order which is sometimes noticeable in Soviet classrooms is that the reaction against the pre-war school has not subsided. And in pre-war times the schools went to the other extreme and enforced a kind of martinet discipline.

With all their shortage of equipment and defects of technique the Soviet schools leave the impression of being full of life, of interesting their pupils; and they are, of course, educating far more children than the pre-war schools. How far the fresh enthusiasm that one sometimes senses in a Soviet school offsets the lack of sustained and concentrated thought that is often felt in a Soviet classroom is a question that can only be answered, perhaps, when the human products of the present-day Soviet schools come into comparison and competition with the graduates of American and west European schools.

Courtesy of Pocono Pines Camp, Penna., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE OF A THOUSAND CAMP FIRES ON A THOUSAND HILLS

Around the flickering light which so nicely quiets down a day filled with action, the leader tells a story and the evening softens his voice to the pitch of comradeship. Many a lesson may be learned, though not as such. And no final exams will be set, for nothing here is forgotten.

Words Made Simple

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE old-fashioned spelling bee has never gone entirely out of fashion, and one thing that has often impressed participants, as well as educational people, is that some of the best spellers know little or nothing about the rules of orthography. A careful test made recently with 25 students — 15 high school graduates and 10 college graduates—revealed the astonishing fact that without exception there was a very imperfect impression of any spelling rules and practically no remembrance of the exceptions thereto. These exceptions are so numerous that it makes it difficult to apply rules to a system of orthography.

For example, here is a rule found in practically all spellers:

> The final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel, when (a) a diphthong or digraph precedes the final consonant of the word, or (b) when the accent of the primitive word falls on any other syllable than the last, or (c) when the word ends in two different consonants.
>
> Exceptions: In a few words ending in g the final consonants are doubled, that it may not be pronounced like j.

Is it any wonder that most students of orthography feel rather helpless and hopeless when presented with such a rigmarole of complicated theory? It was the recognition of this fact, backed by years of experience teaching high school and college graduates, that decided Edina Campbell-Dover, principal of the Hickox Secretarial School of Boston, to compile and publish Campbell's Word Book in order to provide a practical vocabulary, reasonably classified, for those who have finished grammar school and may never enter college. This group includes high or preparatory school students, secretaries, business men and women, home keepers; and particularly business school students whose fate will so largely depend on a knowledge of words.

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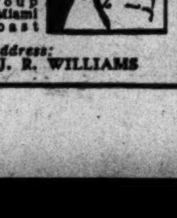

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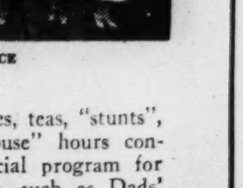

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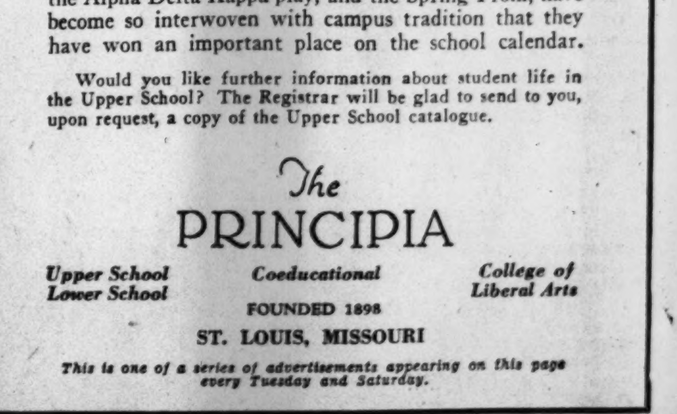

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

To Portsmouth and York

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IT IS easy to pass through the city of Portsmouth in New Hampshire and learn little more than that it is another of those New England seaports that evidently was prosperous a good many years ago and appears to have kept moderately active ever since, without conspicuous development. All this may be true, and possibly to a few visitors all they care to know. I am sure even those few could be easily won to quick interest in its evidences of a vigorous leadership during colonial, Revolutionary and early Federal years.

These evidences are soon found by the interested person, who will not be long in seeking the old-time residence streets where the Wendell, the Wentworth and other notable homes stand and, in their less impressive settings, the Wentworth-Gardner, the Warner, the Jackson, the Benning Wentworth houses.

Each of these offers its own peculiar delights architecturally, as they cover over a century from the building of the Jackson house, which dates 1664. But they are more significant than as structures to many persons, who people them with their inmates and who recall the importance of the achievements associated with the names. Some of these homes have been acquired by semi-public organizations, after scores of years of neglect, and may be entered at little or no charge. Others have remained in the same family from the first, admitting the public only on rare stated occasions.

To the Shop on the Old Dock

As one of these was found to be closed during a recent midday visit, we headed our car for the near-by dock section, where ships moored long ago. Now most of the piles, even, have disappeared, the few that stand supporting flimsy planks and boards and serving only the humblest uses. A friend had told us that about here was the sort of an antique shop that was common 20 years ago, but now is all but never seen, where more kinds of things than would be thought possible could be found.

The owner's name had been forgotten, but soon we saw a few pieces of colored glass and old china in the dusty window of a tiny, weather-beaten building. The place was locked, a few words and an arrow directing visitors down a lane toward the water. This we followed, by low, leaning sheds of mixed heights and roof angles, one closed by a paintless, eight paneled door that once doubtless faced the street in an old-time home of some pretensions.

After a few rods more a wide-open door was seen, in a three-story building that had sometime been a shipper's warehouse, then holding, no doubt, goods that had come from more distant ports than we know exist. Outside there were abundant proofs that our report had been well based, for much outmoded shipping gear was piled about—chains, great steelyards,—statues from the estate of a once wealthy citizen, a drinking fountain that stood in a town square in the time of horses, iron flower urns thought very beautiful on lawns in the 1880's; a fireback that may have come from France, bore the date 1651 and weighed some hundreds of pounds.

Wrought Iron Hinges, Locks, Door Handles

Within was a strange medley that yet was more orderly than might seem possible. Most of the household hardware of a century or two ago appeared on doors—hinges, handles and latches, locks. Here neatly hung in groups were scores of pairs of long hinges for doors of the heavier sort and hundreds of pairs of the H and L type, in different sizes. Handmade iron locks an inch or two larger each way than a post card were arranged by the dozen with a goodly number of the still earlier kind that carried the iron parts in a block of oak as much as a foot in length. Handles and latches were in a variety that well displayed the skill and taste that was once common to the man of forge, hammer and anvil.

But all these were a small part of the things that filled floor, walls, shelves, ceiling—some furniture that was very good and other indifferent, quantities of glassware and china of the same ratings, articles of metal and of wood that ranged from common to choice. A few pewter porringers looked worth but little as they were piled on a shelf with Victorian inkstands, but almost $100 would be needed to acquire them, I was surprised to learn.

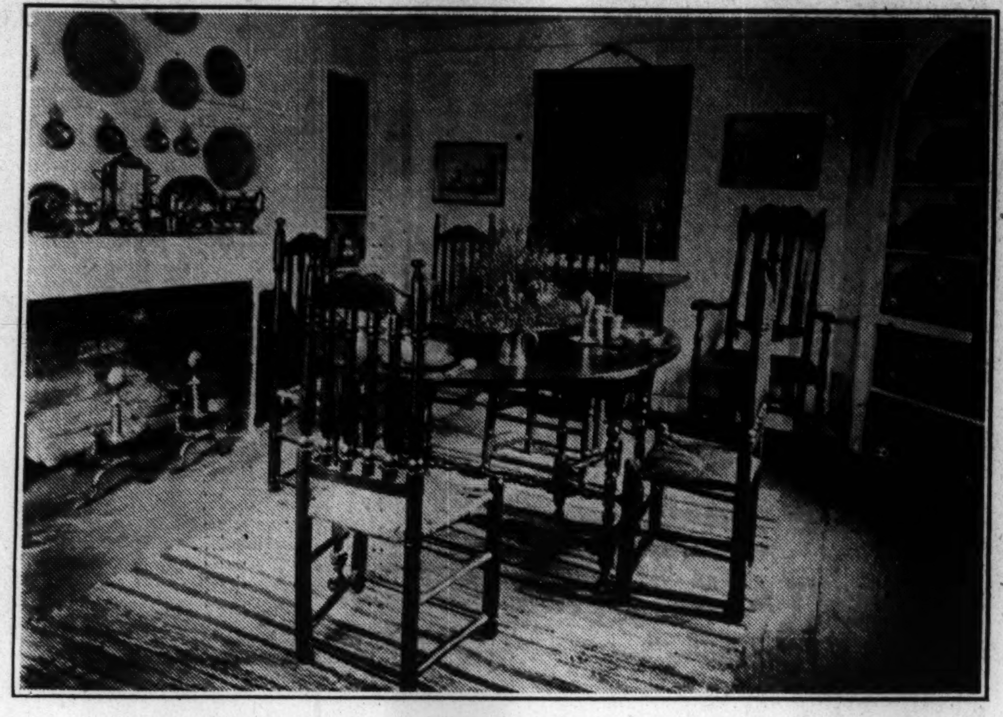
Something should in courtesy be bought, and was, my own choice being a long-handled waffle iron having an unusually deep and desirable design cut in its faces, fortunately priced much lower than was expected. One hopes that Mr. Stewart and his shop in the old warehouse on the almost forsaken dock will long remain, to hold for those whose fondness so inclines assurance that trim town stores and olde shoppes have not wholly displaced the winning simplicity of curiosity shop and junk dealer.

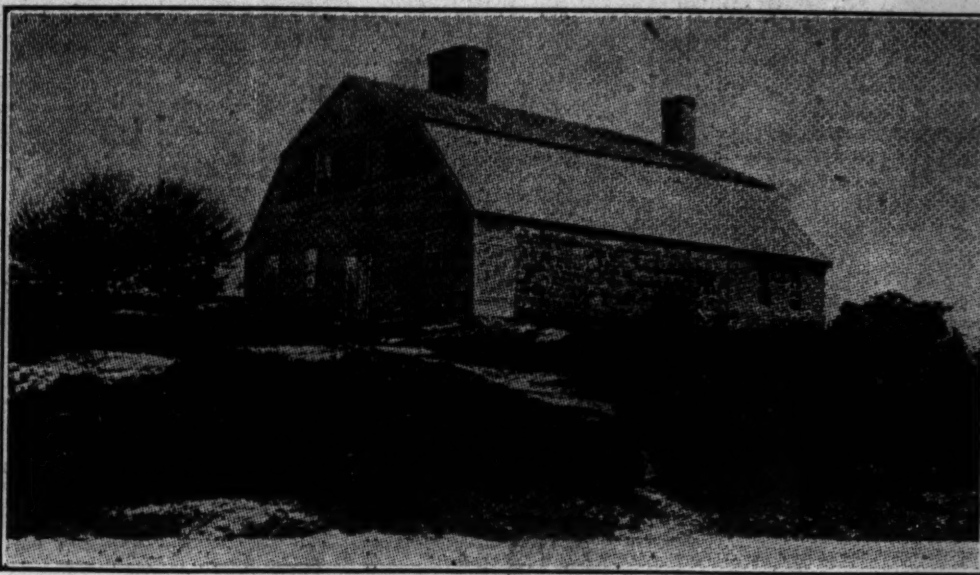
York, America's First City

Only a few minutes' ride from Portsmouth is the town of York, in Maine. Once it was an incorporated city—the first in America—but that distinction lasted only 11 years. Back of the change are the maneuverings of the Puritans and Anglicans for control of adjoining tracts along this desirable coast. King Charles I granted large areas of present Maine and New Hampshire to Mason and Gorges, who had magnificent plans for founding an aristocratic colony that was to become also an ecclesiastic center with a bishop and his assistants. The plan went so far as the chartering of the little settlement as the City of Gorgeana, with mayor and other officials. This status continued for 11 years, when the Boston Puritans through the favor of Cromwell and by purchase, were able to include all present Maine in their Massachusetts Bay jurisdiction. Then Gorgeana lost its city charter and became the town of York, its founder's dreams of transplanted dignity and church establishment vanishing forever.

The next year after, and to conform with the laws of the dominant colony, a prison was built such as every county was required to provide. It was also to be the residence of the sheriff of the province of Maine, resulting in an outward appearance that was more like a usual dwelling, although the stone wall of the cells is exposed on one side. So it stands today as it did then, except for an extension that was made about 60 years later. For over 200 years it served its original purpose, when it became disused. By that time summer visitors began to frequent York's harbor village, to occupy some of its old homes and to learn of its picturesque past. There are many well-known names among them.

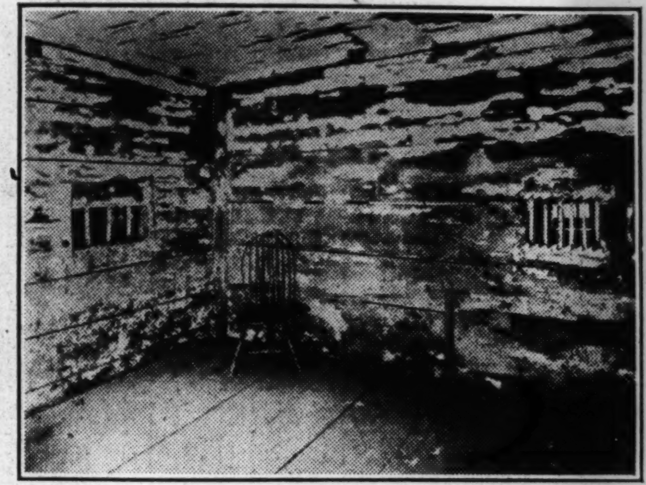
William Dean Howells, it is said, suggested that the old jail be purchased for its own value and as a museum. It is believed to be the oldest public building of the English colonies in America, aside from one or two meetinghouses. Over 40 years ago this purchase was made, its dwelling portion now being furnished in part in a homelike manner, other rooms exhibiting much English and Oriental china, many books and documents of general as well as local importance, costumes and domestic equipment of the eighteenth century. With such an early activity in seeking loans and gifts from the vicinity, success followed that would have been quite impossible 20 years later. The coöperation of citizens and summer residents has been complete and the resulting exhibits are of a rare number and quality. It is gratifying that this long-time place of confinement for community offenders should be so transformed into a treasure house revealing somewhat of the history and manners of life of the townspeople during their earlier centuries.





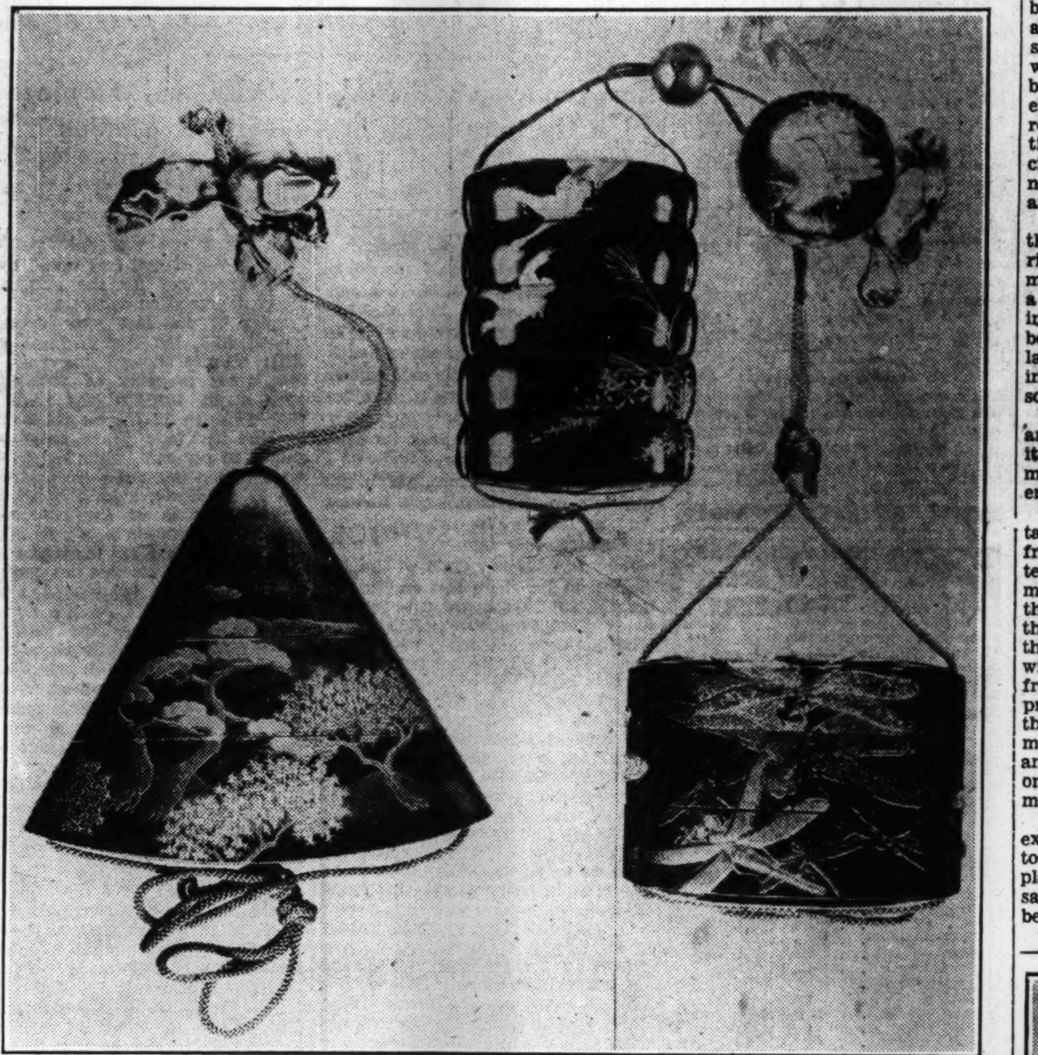
Built in 1653 as a King's Prison for the whole province of Maine, but now a museum of colonial relics, this building in York was also the residence of the sheriff. The four cells, two on each floor, are back of the stone portion of the side wall

The dining room of the home of the sheriff is furnished in the manner of 1680, with gate-leg table, banister-back chairs, pewter dishes. A cupboard holds blue Staffordshire ware of nearly a century later



All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A fireplace in each cell provides some cheer to quarters that are roomy, although severe. These were last used 72 years ago



By Courtesy University of Kansas to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gentlemen of old Japan wore suspended from their girdles small lacquered boxes in several sections. These were called inro and were designed to contain the wearer's seal and the paste for inking it. At the left is the form of a famous volcanic mountain, Fujiyama. Above is a five-sectioned inro decorated with flying geese, while at the right dragon flies make up the design

An Adornment of Old Japan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

A DAINTY case called an inro was in early days a part of the costume of every Japanese man of standing and was considered indispensabe to his attire. The inro was originally a receptacle for a seal and for a little box of vermilion ink paste, used in stamping the seal. The name is derived from the Japanese in (a seal) and ro (a case), singular and plural forms being the same. As a necessary article it seems to have been abandoned when seals generally gave place to the written signature.

The first artistic inro were introduced by Matahei in the seventeenth century. As specimens of exquisitely artistic decoration in lacquer, inlaying and sculpture, these little cases deserve high praise. In form they consist of nests of from three to seven trays or boxes with a cover, all the sections fitting together so perfectly that one can scarcely see their joining, even upon close inspection.

The edges form a cylinder for a silken cord which holds the sections together. The ends of the cord are passed through the ojime or cord-clutch, which is a bead of ivory, coral, mineral, or metal, carved or otherwise decorated with appropriate symbols, The cords are long enough to permit easy access to any desired compartment, but moved close to the lid to assist in holding the trays together when closed. The silken cord is long enough, also, to enable the wearer of the trinket to fasten it through his girdle, where it is held in place by the netsuke (pronounced netskey).

The earliest carvers were influenced strongly by considerations of utility. To serve the purpose of holding the girdle pendant it was necessary that the netsuke be free from awkward corners or points which would catch in the dress or break off. The designs were usually adapted from old legends, and inspiration was obtained from the whole range of natural objects—birds, animals, reptiles, leaves, flowers, fish, and insects—which were reproduced with fidelity and artistic taste. Many artists had specialties; one was noted for ruminants, one for snails, one for fowls, and so on.

Some of the carvings are signed, the signatures being made in a variety of ways. Some names are merely scratched with the point of a needle in the interior; others are incised or modeled heavily in the body of the work. One family of lacquerers painted their signature in gold on the lower edge, adding a sort of urn-shaped seal.

It has been said that if the Japanese decorative artist has a fault, it is that he is too pictorial in his methods and is almost invariably endeavoring to tell a story.

While closely and minutely imitating natural objects, the artists frequently combine the facts of external nature with a conventional mode of treatment better suited to their purpose. They have acquired the habit of minute observation and the power of accurate imitation, and with these a delicacy of touch and freedom of hand which only long practice could give. Especially do they excel in conveying an idea of motion in the swift flight of birds and gliding movements of fishes, one of the most difficult accomplishments of art.

There seem to be no two inro exactly alike, as nature is thought to avoid the production of two plants, or even two leaves of the same tree, which in all points shall be exactly alike.

The traditions of the lacquer craft were handed down through generations, certain families being famed for this work, A quiet and refined style, using full but low tones is preferred. They know the value of bright colors, however, and how best to utilize them cleverly. Lacquer is the common ware in Japan for domestic use, as is pottery and earthenware in Europe. Cups and saucers, trays and dishes are in the poorest houses. In the finer and older specimens, hardness increases with age, but modern lacquer is not as durable.

In the Thayer Museum at the University of Kansas is a collection of about 60 inro, including many of exceptional interest.

Other American museums owning specimens are the Metropolitan Museum of New York, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Pennsylvania Museum, Brooklyn Museum and the National Museum in Washington, D. C.

M. W.

A Room Transformed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE "little bedroom" was furnished with odds and ends of golden oak furniture, vintage of "the gay nineties," much too heavy and ornate for the size of the room.

One night the writer occupied this room and after a critical survey of its furnishings, decided that something drastic must be done, but that did not call for an outlay of much money.

The room itself was good; it had two windows, each with a pleasing outlook; a hardwood floor and a suitable closet. The walls had been painted a soft tan, almost a buff, which was very pretty with the white enameled woodwork. The bed was an iron one of good lines.

* * *

The heavy chiffonier was exchanged at a secondhand store for a small table of good construction and a chair which looked well with it. The two women of the household then armed themselves with saw, hammer and screw driver and removed an elaborate framework from the long mirror of the dresser. A desk compartment was taken away from one side of it, leaving the lower part like a chest of drawers. The mirror was hung above it, suspended from the picture rail by tan silk cords with tassels.

An excellent quick drying lacquer, a shade darker than the walls, was purchased and all of the furniture, including the bed and a stool for the dresser, was given two coats of it. A trim of bright orange was used effectively on the edges of the chair, table and stool; the carved corners of the mirror frame were touched up with the same color. The lacquer dried hard very quickly so that the two coats were applied within an hour.

* * *

A dress box, whose cover of matting had grown shabby, received two coats of lacquer and the top was covered with bright cretonne edged with black gimp. A cushion was also covered with the cretonne as a finishing touch. Dainty ruffled curtains of grenadine were hung at the windows, with valances of cretonne matching the box and cushion covers.

A soft blue spread was purchased for the bed, also a blue chenille rug with a border of orange and black. A pretty mat for the table came from material found in the attic—velour in harmonious coloring, edged with gold braid. Then a lamp for the table was bought at a sale and proved to be just the right note. Two good pictures also found their way down from a surplus stock in the attic.

This is now a most attractive and cheerful room, and we are just as careful to leave the door open when we have guests as we once were to keep it closed.

It might be interesting to add that after the transforming of the commonplace room into one of beauty and cheer it was possible later to rent it, thus bringing in added income—another evidence of the far-reaching effects of a right idea.

4009th Public Auction
by CHAUNCEY O. DAVIS
Telephone Rockland 666
238 Adams St., No. Abington, Mass.
The LIVE AUCTIONEER

at the residence of Professor A. L. Pouleur, opposite Wheaton College, Norton, Mass. Commencing on Tuesday, August 9th, and continuing on Wednesday, August 10th, each day at 10 A. M.

Going to leave town will sell a very rare sale of early antiques consisting of one six-leg highboy, one highboy with fan drawer, two early wing chairs, one half-moon inlaid table with maker's label Jacob Foster, Charlestown; several chests of drawers, duck-foot tables, very rare secretary with glass doors, bedside stands, swell front bureaus and other bureaus, one pewter cupboard, one schoolmaster's desk, very rare crockery and glassware, one Governor Winthrop desk, ship pictures, Chippendale mirrors and other mirrors. A lot of pewter. Most everything that can be had in the antique line. Some of these antiques are handed down from generations and some are private collection.

Also a lot of high-grade goods that came from Mrs. Pouleur's Gift Shop.

Some carpenter's tools and lumber. This is a most unusual sale.

The trimmings on this six-leg highboy are original.

Seating provided for all and lunch at noon. Sale rain or shine unless impossible. Nothing sold at private sale.

Auctioneer in full charge.

QUESTION: *How much should one spend for furnishing a living room . . . on an income of $4200?*

ANSWER: *Furniture, $624 . . . Draperies, rugs, lamps, etc., $257.*

WHETHER your income is $3,000 or $30,000, you will find the "Danersk Budget by Rooms" a real help in planning scientifically the furnishing of your home. Ask to see it.

Buying direct from Danersk, the makers, is an assurance of the best possible craftsmanship in furniture of authentic design, at the lowest possible prices.

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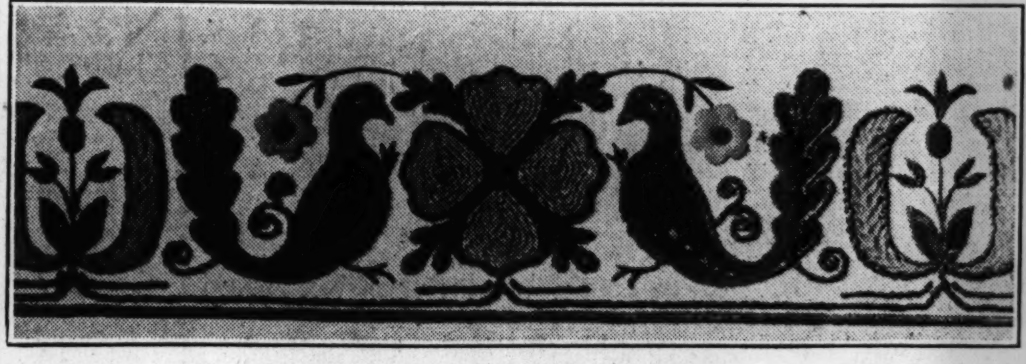

Design of Slovakian Embroidery

Away With Dullness!

Why not follow the bright Ray of Light and wear the charming

Slovakian Summer Blouse?

The design of its rich embroidery is so dainty and elaborate in its primitive beauty! Thousands of peasant girls in the hilly villages of Czechoslovakia make these light, easy-to-wash, inexpensive, necessary items of every wardrobe.

Paris Adopted Them and Granted Their Success

Ask the Ministry of Commerce, Section II D, Prague, for all necessary information.

BELMAISON REPRODUCTION FURNITURE
joins the great Summer FURNITURE SALE

FRENCH PEASANT CHAIRS
At One-Third Their Original Price!

THESE are delightful little chairs for many sorts of not-too-formal rooms. They are engaging rustic interpretations of the Louis XV style. The wooden frames are painted soft green or dull cherry—the rather low, exceedingly comfortable seats, the backs and little *manchettes* of the arms are covered with old needlework — beige with delicate tones of rose and green—or black grounds with gay flowers. These chairs are imported from France and are exact reproductions of their 18th century prototypes.

Originally $150
1932 price $120
Summer Sale Price, $50

BELMAISON Reproduction Furniture
John Wanamaker New York
Ninth St. at Broadway
FOURTH FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING

UPWARD SWEEP OF STOCKS IS SPECTACULAR

Volume of Sales Is of Impressive Size—Closing Strong

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—A stampede of buying threw bears into a panic in today's stock market, and brought one of the most spectacular uprushes of prices in months.

Prices of many prominent issues surged up 2 to 12 points to the best levels since March. There were numerous recessions of about 1 to 4 in the final dealings, however.

Sales reached the impressive total for a two-hour session of about 2,600,000 shares, about duplicating the turnover of Feb. 13, when the list had a sweeping upswing, based on the Glass-Steagall measure, which strengthened the Federal Reserve System.

Buying poured into the market from many cities at home and abroad, attracted by the general buoyance of sentiment, reflecting the more sanguine hopes of autumn business recovery.

While the weekly statistics have in the main shown little change in basic business conditions, today's weekly carloadings report showed a fair increase, amounting to 9,557 cars over the previous week. Carloadings should show a sharp, steady rise during the next 10 weeks or so, if hopes for the autumn are to be realized.

Rise Gains Momentum

At the top of the recovery, the market had gained some 60 per cent of March-June loss, the largest percentage recovery yet recorded after any of the several successive phases of liquidation which started in 1929.

Some conservative banking quarters were somewhat apprehensive over the violence of the rally, feeling that too reckless bullishness might do harm, but the bears who have been skeptical of the rally were given one of the most severe lacings of recent years.

The offerings were so thin in Union Pacific and Allied Chemical, and bids so many, that it was necessary to halt trading in those issues for a moment. The ticker fell far in arrears of the transaction on the floor.

News developments influencing the market were not of particular importance, and it appeared to be carried on largely by its own momentum. Rumors of pool operations, and contsructive developments in Washington, were excitedly buzzed about brokerage board rooms.

Many Stocks Buoyant

A number of rumors dealt with President Hoover's acceptance speech due next week. Steps to improve trade relations with Soviet Russia, and prohibition were subjects of much of the excited gossip.

The U. S. Steel issues were particularly buoyant. The preferred shot up 12 points to 87, and the common 7 points to 41½.

Most recessions from the top were limited to a point or so, although Santa Fe fell back about 4, after getting up about 7. Allied Chemical closed 9 higher at 78, and American Telephone up about 6 at 108. Union Pacific closed about 9 higher at 63.

The number of issues up 2 to 3 included Bethlehem Steel, General Electric, American Can, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse, Union Carbide and others. Case was again strong, rising more than 5. Sears sold up 3, and closed up 2.

The bond market, after hesitating yesterday, pushed up again. Commodities made fair gains. Wheat was pushed up, and cotton closed 90 to 95 cents a bale higher.

Bonds Are Firm

The bond market showed a decidedly firm front today, apparently taking renewed hope from the growing buoyancy of stocks.

The utilities again commanded a substantial following, loans of communications and power and light companies recording gains of from 1 to 2 or more points, while the railroads and industrials registered substantial advances. Several issues reached new highs for the year on the upswing.

On the other hand, the United States Government section was dull, although price changes were narrow. Foreign bonds were inclined to heaviness, especial weakness being displayed by German Government obligations.

Among the leading utility gainers were some loans of American & Foreign Power, American Telephone, Columbia Gas, International Telephone, Postal Telegraph and Western Union.

Although the railroads were not buoyant, most of them moved to higher levels. Trading in this group was principally centered on the low-priced issues. Among the most active in the advance were some loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Nickel Plate, New York Central, Great Northern, Chicago & North Western, Missouri Pacific and Illinois Central.

Oil bonds came to the fore, Phillips Petroleum 5½s gaining 3 points at one time. Dodge Bros. 6s jumped to 86, their high for 1932, and Armour & Co. 4 1-3s climbing 2 points higher. Goodyear 5s were up more than a point, as were U. S. Rubber 5s.

FALL RIVER CLOTH INQUIRY FAIR WITH SALES IN ODD LOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 6—Inquiry continued fair in the local cloth market this week, with volume quantities being sought on some goods, but price offerings were so low that sales were generally limited to small lots.

Considerable interest was manifested in a number of print cloth constructions, broadcloths and plain and fancy marquisettes. A boom in interest in curtain goods is expected to result from the curtain goods show to be held next week in New York City.

Production increased here appreciably during the week. One mill reopened after a shutdown due to labor trouble and another began the operation of additional looms.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 6	Last Aug. 5
5⅞	2⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	1500	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5
3⅝	1	..	Remington Rand	200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
13½	4	..	Rem Rand 1pf	100	13½	13½	13½	..
90	75	8	Rensselaer & S	50	85	85	85	
3⅝	1½	.40	Reo Motors	700	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2
6½	1⅝	..	Republic I & S	4500	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	5½
15⅝	5	..	Repub I&S pf	1000	15¾	13¾	15¾	13½
10	5⅝	1	Reynolds Metal	6000	8	7½	7⅞	7½
3⅝	1⅜	..	Rio Grande Oil	100	3	3	3	3
8	4	..	Ritter Dental M	100	8	8	8	..
6½	1½	..	Rossia In Co Am	1000	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4½
23	12⅛	.80½e	Royal Dutch	4000	20½	20	20½	20
			—S—					
59¼	30⅛	5	Safeway Stores	1500	46	44	45½	43
10½	4⅝	..	StJoseph Lead	5000	9⅛	8⅞	9	8¾
6⅝	⅝	..	StL & SF	500	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
9¾	1	..	StL & SF pf	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
11½	3	..	StL Sou'western	100	6	6	6	..
½	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
12½	6⅝	..	Seaboard Oil	400	13	12½	13	12½
37⅞	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	20000	24⅝	22	23⅞	21⅝
⅛	⅛	..	Seneca Cop	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
5⅝	1½	..	Servel Inc	4000	3	2¼	3	2¼
12¾	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	5000	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	7¼
6⅛	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	6000	6½	6¼	6¼	6
48	18	..	Shell Un Oil pf	1000	47	44	47	45
10½	2¾	..	Simmons	9000	8	7	8	7
6⅛	3¼	..	Simms Petroleum	100	6	6	6	6
7	4⅛	..	Sinclair	100	5	5	5	..
4¾	2½	..	Skelly Oil	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
21½	12	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	26¼	26	26¼	..
63	35	5.50	Solway Am pf ww	1600	57	53	57	52½
11	5¼	.80	Socony Vacuum	5000	11	10⅞	11	10⅞
32¾	15¾	2	So Calif Edison	7500	25⅛	24¼	25⅛	24
37⅝	6⅛	..	Southern Pacific	8000	17½	13	16	13½
13¼	4½	..	So P Rico Sugar	5000	14	13	13⅝	13
13	2⅛	..	Southern Ry	1200	6⅝	5¾	6⅝	6
20½	3	..	Southern Ry pf	500	10½	8⅛	10½	8
3½	1	..	Sparks Withing	1000	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
3⅝	⅝	..	Spieg May Stern	100	3½	3½	3½	..
14	8⅜	1.20	Stand Brands	5000	13½	13⅛	13½	13
119½	110	7	Stand Brands pf	100	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	..
34¼	7⅝	2	Stand Gas&Elec	6000	17⅜	15⅛	17	15
41¼	9¼	4	Stand Gas pf	100	22½	22	22½	22
61½	21	6	Stand Gas 6 pf	500	35¾	33	35¾	34
75	28	7	Stand G&E 7%	100	41	41	41	..
27¼	15⅛	2	Stand Oil Calif	6000	28⅛	27½	27½	27¼
91½	81	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	87	87	87	87½
12⅝	7	..	Stand Oil Kan	500	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	..
31½	19⅞	2¶	Stand Oil NJ	8500	35⅜	34⅜	35⅜	34¼
1¼	⅛	..	Sterling Secur	500	1	¾	¾	⅝
23½	13½	..	Sterling cv pf	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	18¾
6⅝	1⅞	..	Stewart Warner	100	4	4	4	4⅛
15⅛	4⅝	.50	Stone & Webster	5000	10⅜	8⅝	10⅛	8¾
13¼	2½	..	Studebaker	4500	5½	5⅛	5⅜	5¼
32	24¾	1§	Sun Oil	100	32	32	32	32
¾	¼	..	Superior Oil	100	1	1	1	1
⅝	¼	..	Symington	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2	½	..	Symington A	100	1	1	1	..
			—T—					
2⅝	1	..	Tennessee oCrp	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
14⅞	9¼	1	Texas Corp	10400	15⅝	15¼	15½	15½
26¾	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	8500	20¼	19¼	20	19
2¾	1½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	1600	3¾	3½	3½	3⅜
6½	2½	..	Texas & P Land	4200	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
4½	2	..	Thatcher Mfg	100	5	5	5	..
3	⅝	..	Thermoid	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
85	38	7	The Fair pf	10	45	45	45	..
14	3⅞	..	Third Ave Ry	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
1½	⅝	..	Thompson Star	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4	2	..	Tide Water Asso	2100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	2	..	Timken-Detroit	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
23	7¾	1	Timken Roller	1800	17	16½	16½	16¼
6	2⅛	..	Transamerica	11400	5	4⅝	5	4⅝
4¼	1½	..	Tri Continental	5600	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3¼
			—U—					
3	⅛	..	Ulen & Co	500	1¼	1	1⅛	..
23½	7⅝	1	Underwd El Fish	1600	16¾	15½	16¾	15
38⅝	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	31400	24½	23	23	22
13⅞	8	..	Union Oil Calif	2500	13	12⅝	12¾	12½
94½	27⅝	6	Union Pacific	21600	64½	54	63	53⅝
68	40	4	Union Pacific pf	100	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59½
16⅞	6½	..	United Air & Tr	34500	14	13	13⅝	12⅞
50	30¼	3	United A&T pf	1100	49⅝	48	48	49
28½	11	2	United Biscuit	200	17	16⅞	17	16½
14	6⅝	..	United Carbon	400	13⅛	11½	11¾	10¾
10½	3½	.40	United Corp	31500	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	7⅛
38⅝	20	3	United Corp pf	1400	34½	33	34	33¾
30½	10¼	3	United Fruit	1400	24	23	23	23
21¾	9¼	1.20	United Gas In	15600	17⅞	16¼	17⅝	16½
3⅛	1⅝	..	US & For Sec	200	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	2½
8	3½	..	US Freight	200	8	7	8	
25¼	10⅛	1.60	US Gypsum	4200	20¼	19¾	20	19¼
4	¾	..	US Hoffman M	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¼
31⅛	13¼	..	US Indus Alco	28500	25¾	24¼	25	23⅞
3⅛	1¼	..	US Leather	1200	3¾	3⅛	3¾	3
7½	3¼	..	US Leather A	400	6½	6	6½	6
15½	7¼	2	US Pipe & Fdry	200	11	10⅞	11	10⅝
8½	2	..	US Realty	300	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	..
5⅝	1¼	..	US Rubber	1500	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
11½	3⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	300	10½	9⅝	10½	9
19⅛	10	1	US Smelt R & M	1200	17⅝	17	17	17
35	31	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	39	39	39	38
52⅝	21¼	..	US Steel	54000	42½	35	41½	34⅜
113	51½	7	US Steel pf	6300	87¾	75	87	74¾
10⅝	1⅛	..	Utilities P&Lt A	1300	4¼	4	4	3¾
			—V—					
¾	¼	..	Vadsco Sales	400	⅝	½	⅝	½
18⅞	5¼	..	Vanadium	8500	14½	12¼	14¼	12
1¼	½	..	Va-Caro Chem	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
29⅞	7¼	..	Vulcan Detin	150	20⅛	18⅛	19⅝	17½
			—W—					
4	⅞	..	Wabash RR	400	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
6	1	..	Wabash pf A	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
19	7⅛	1.50	Waldorf System	300	12	11	11	..
3	¾	..	Walworth	100	2	2	2	2
40½	12	4	Ward Baking pf	200	21	20	21	20
4⅝	½	..	Warner Bros A	8500	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
1½	⅛	..	Warner Quinlan	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
7	1¼	..	Warren Bros	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
17½	2	..	Warren cv pf	20	10	10	10	10
50	43	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	46½	46½	46½	46½
70	25	7	W Penn El A	60	50	50	50	50
76	22	7	W Penn El 7%	50	55¼	55¼	55¼	56
110	80	7	W Penn Pw 7%	10	95½	95½	95½	..
16½	3⅝	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	6½	6½	6½	6
11⅜	1	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	2	2	2	2
7¾	1½	..	Westn Maryland	400	4½	4¼	4½	4
6⅝	¾	..	Westn Pac pf	400	3¼	3	3¼	3
50	12⅜	..	Westn Union	20600	34½	30¾	33¾	30½
17¼	9¼	1	Westing Air Br	300	14¼	14	14¼	13⅝
35⅞	15⅝	..	Westing Elec	38500	35¼	31	34¼	30⅜
9¼	2½	..	Weston El Instru	200	6	5¼	6	5¼
12	6⅞	..	White Motor	1200	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	10½
5¾	2¾	..	Wilcox Oil & G	200	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	5
3	⅝	..	Willys-Overland	1200	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
25	7	..	Willys-Over pf	100	15	15	15	..
31	11	..	Wilson & C pf	200	21	20½	21	..
45⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	21600	35½	34⅛	34⅝	33⅛
23⅝	5	..	Worthton Pump	18900	19	16½	17¾	16⅜
41	14½	..	Wor Pump A	100	29½	29½	29½	..
57	25¼	3	Wrigley	200	36½	36	36½	34¾
			—Y—					
5	1⅜	..	Yellow Truck	2100	3¾	3¼	3⅝	3⅜
17¼	4	..	Youngstown	600	12¾	11	12½	11
			—Z—					
1⅛	½	..	Zenith Radio	200	1	⅞	⅞	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	2%	2%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper	2¼	2¼	1¾
Bar silver	27c	27⅛c	27¾c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1
5 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	¾%	¾%	3¾%
Short bills	⅝@ 11/16	⅝@ 11/16	4 1/16
3 mos bill	11/16@ ¾	11/16@ ¾	4 1/16@4⅛
Bar gold		118s 6d	84s 11½d
Bar silver	17⅝d	17 1/16d	12 11/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2½%	2½%	2½%
Com paper	2½@3½	2½@3½	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	11	Sofia	2½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling			
Demand	$3.45⅛	$3.47⅜	$4.8665
Cables	3.45¼	3.47½	4.8665
France—franc	.0391½	.0391½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1387	.1386	.139
Italy—lira	.0511	.0510½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2379	.2379	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1860	.1870	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0160	.0160	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0668	.0668	.129
Holland—florin	.4022	.4017	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0660	.0660	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0814	.0811	.193
Sweden—krona	.1780	.1785	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1945½	.1945	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2312½	.2300	*
Shanghai—tael	.3000	.3000	*
India—rupee	.2645	.2645	.3650
Japan—yen	.2675	.2675	.4984
Java—florin	.4013	.4013	.4020
Phil Islds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4075	.4075	.5675
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8725	.8700	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4926	.4924	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug. 6	Last Aug. 5
10	Am Pneu 1pf	11	11	11	11
1629	Am T&T	108⅛	102	107⅛	101⅛
100	Amoskeag	4	4	4	4
39	Bos El	73	72	73	71
7	B&M A sta	10½	10½	10½	8¾
10	B&M C sta	17	17	17	..
137	B&M pr pf	27½	25	27½	26
50	Brown pf	6	6	6	..
275	East SS pf	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	..
40	E G&F pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51
38	Edison Elec	160	159	160	159
61	Em Asso	5	5	5	5
85	First Nat S	47	45⅞	47	45
225	Gen Capital	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
50	Loew's Thea	7½	7½	7½	7½
57	Mee Cent	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
67	Mergenthal	24	22	24	..
220	Nash	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	13½
100	Nat Ser	.75	.75	.75	..
460	NE Tel	90½	86	90	85
400	No Butte	.34	.30	.34	.30
8	Old Colony	70	70	70	..
100	Old Domin	.80	.80	.80	..
80	Pac Mills	7½	7½	7½	7
400	Quincy Min	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
50	Shawmut	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6
585	Stone Web	10⅛	8⅞	9⅝	8⅝
10	Swift Inter	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
205	Swift & Co	12	11⅞	12	11¾
100	Uni Found	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3651	Uni Shoe	36	32¼	35¼	32¼
700	Utah Met	.35	.35	.35	.35
10	Util Eq pf	34	34	34	..
20	Venez H	.50	.50	.50	..
400	Venez M	.25	.25	.25	.25
5	Vt Mass Ry	74½	74½	74½	..
60	War Bros	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
	BONDS				
$1000	Chi Jct 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼	..
1000	E Mass 4½s	22	22	22	..

COURAGE NEEDED FOR SUCCESS

James J. Phelan of Hornblower & Weeks says: "Courage is the great essential to progress and success. It is fast returning throughout the country. As confidence replaces fear, it will record itself in increasing business activity and higher security prices."

City Ice & Fuel Co. Largest Ice Distributor in America

Has Impressive Record of Sales and Earnings—Operates in 26 States—Still Expanding—Financial Position Is Good

By G. E. ERICSON

Article 174 in the Series

Known as the largest manufacturer and distributor of ice in America, the City Ice & Fuel Co. has made an impressive record of sales and earnings which stands comparison with the best of the well-known corporations, whose names have become household words.

In the slump 1931 year its sales and net income were practically on a par with the year before, which was the best in the company's history. And in 1932 profits are continuing at a satisfactory rate.

Begun in 1894 in Ohio as the Independent Ice Company, and known until Feb. 8, 1931, as the City Ice Delivery Company, the present concern has shown steady progress and consistent expansion for nearly four decades until today it serves more than 100 cities and towns with ice, and does a large business with leading American railroads and refrigerator car lines with which it has car-icing contracts.

To offset in part the seasonal nature of the ice business, it sells coal and other fuel at wholesale and retail, and profits are also derived from cold storage facilities and from the making of refrigerating machinery.

Operations of the company center in the middle West, but it has been extending its operations into the eastern and other sections, so that now it owns 150 ice plants in 26 states and Canada, 46 coal yards and eight cold storage warehouses.

In 1930 it took over the Seaboard Terminal & Refrigeration Company of New Jersey, the Consumers Ice & Fuel Company of Ohio and 19 ice companies, most of them in Florida. In 1931 it bought the Union Fuel & Ice Co. at St. Louis, Mo., and various other commercial ice concerns. It also built a new railroad icing plant at Leeds, Mo., for American Refrigerator Transit Company.

Favorable Icing Contracts

During the early part of this year City Ice opened refrigerator sales departments in eight more cities, Columbus, Sandusky and Dayton, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Penna., Buffalo and Albany, N. Y., Miami, Fla., and Flint, Mich. It also built a 75-ton refrigerated storage building in Elyria, Ohio, and a similar improvement on Main Street, Geneva, Ohio.

The company is fortunate in that fully 35 per cent of its gross business is from car refrigeration which is done under contract with railroads and shippers, provisions being made for price changes in accordance with the market.

This field is practically free from mechanical refrigeration competition, since it has been demonstrated that icing of cars is satisfactory for the transportation of quick-frozen foods and is substantially cheaper than service by special refrigerating equipment.

Mechanical refrigeration is, of course, making inroads in the domestic retail field but even here the company has been able to maintain revenues and profits by frequent acquisition of new properties. Profit margins have been fully maintained, and the shortage of the natural ice crop and heavy railway shipments of perishable fruits and vegetables have been favorable factors this year. The company has instituted large savings recently in expenses and has revised salaries, and given normal temperatures, is expected to have a satisfactory year in 1932.

Good Earnings Record

Last year, City Ice earned $6,509,840 after a depreciation charge of $2,317,324 and after charging off all known losses. It paid to preferred stockholders $1,295,155 and to common stockholders $4,240,800, adding to surplus $799,906 and bringing total surplus to $8,467,558. Earnings in 1930 of $6,611,905 after a depreciation charge of $2,129,777 was the best in the company's history. Last year's net was only $102,000 short of the record and would have been larger but for the unusually heavy depreciation deduction.

Sales of ice last year actually topped 1930, but fuel revenue and other sources showed decreases, so that gross revenues of $30,038,883 were about $600,000 less than in 1930. Sales in 1927 were $16,684,765, so that in four years gross has gained 80 per cent, while net in the same period has risen from $3,528,769 to $6,509,840, a gain of 84 per cent. Evidence of the company's growing efficiency is to be seen in the increasing ratio of net to gross. From 13 per cent in 1923 this has jumped to 22 per cent in 1931.

Earnings a share on the no par common stock rose from $3.01 in 1925 to $3.38 in 1926, $3.95 in 1927, $4.47 in 1928 and $4.69 in 1929. There was an increase in earnings in 1930 but increased capitalization reduced net a share on the common to $4.66 in 1930 and in 1931 net was $4.43 a share.

Net earnings for the first quarter of 1932 were in excess of those for the like period of 1931, and the management looks for a continuance of good results.

Strong Financial Position

City Ice & Fuel continues in a strong financial condition. At the end of 1931 it had $10,873,814 of current assets and $4,200,585 of current liabilities. Net working capital of $6,673,000 was $1,500,000 better than the year before. Inventory of $1,182,000 compared with $1,241,000 in 1930.

Total assets of $70,955,000 compared with $57,977,000 two years before. Capital stock consists of 1,178,000 no-par common shares and 199,252 $100 par 6½ per cent cumulative shares of preferred. Funded debt totals $7,805,000 bonds of subsidiaries. There is also outstanding subsidiary preferred stock totaling $1,195,074 on which dividend requirements annually are about $90,000.

The preferred stock was created in 1928 and is redeemable after June 1, 1931, at $105. Earnings a share on the preferred have been as follows: $32.67 in 1931; $33.18 in 1930; $46.49 in 1929 and $41.67 in 1928.

Common shares were split in 1925, and stockholders were offered the right to buy the common at $25 a share. The right to buy new common at $40 a share was also afforded in September, 1928, and again in 1929 at $45 a share.

Common dividends on the no-par stock were $2.50 annually in 1925, 1926 and 1927, raised to $3 in 1928 and to $3.60 a year in 1929.

Despite the fact that net income covered the dividend last year by a fairly good margin and that present earnings are reported to approximate those of 1931, the company held to a conservative policy by reducing this week the rate to $2 a year. At current prices around 14, the yield is over 14 per cent.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Having in mind possible reactions, which naturally may occur after so rapid a rise, we feel that on days of recession the standard securities should be bought.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Although the action of the market during the past week strongly suggested the establishment of a major upward trend of importance, subject, of course, to normal trading reactions from time to time we feel that the high level for this particular phase of the advance is close enough at hand to warrant the liberal acceptances of profits on commitments made purely for trading purposes. Subsequent corrections should afford a more favorable opportunity to reënter the market for stocks which appear behind the general list.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The present rise therefore signifies to our mind two things: first and most important, that the fear complex has quite definitely passed. The reason for this is simple. Granting the severity of the depression, the things most dreaded have not happened. The second is that the forced liquidation has evidently come to an end. In a word, the rise has sprung from natural and not artificial sources.

Theodore Prince & Co., New York: The line of least resistance still appears to be upward.

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Petroleum Profits For Quarter Show Sharp Increase

At a time when almost every industry is showing sharp decline in profits from last year, the petroleum industry has achieved the remarkable result of greatly increasing its earnings. This it has done by stabilizing production and prices, being the first major raw material industry to do so.

A group of 12 oil companies thus far reporting have shown for the second quarter aggregate net earnings after charges of $12,635,107, which compares with aggregate loss of $2,966,044 in the first quarter of this year, and with aggregate losses of $23,248,288 in the second quarter of 1931. For the half-year there was a total profit this year of $9,669,063, compared with a total loss in the same period last year of $34,068,365.

Of leading producers thus far reporting, Shell Union Oil Corp. had a loss of $193,126 in the second quarter, being one of the few to operate in red in that period, but this compared with a loss of $11,056,034 in the second quarter of 1931. Half-year loss was $2,935,426, compared with $20,956,506 a year ago.

Amerada Corp., Atlantic Refining Co., Continental Oil Co., Mid-Continental Petroleum Corp., Phillips Petroleum Corp., Skelly Oil Co. and Tidewater Associated Oil Co. all turned losses of a year ago into profits this year, in the second quarter. The two California companies, Union Oil and Standard Oil of California operated profitably both this year and last, but because this spring's price advance was slower on the west coast than elsewhere, the relative showing is not as good as for the industry as a whole.

The following table shows net earnings after charges of 12 oil companies in the second quarter of 1932 and 1931:

	2nd Qtr 1932	2nd Qtr 1931
Amerada Corp	+ $327,161	— $536,450
Atlantic Ref Co	+ 2,750,000	— 1,850,000
Continental Oil Co	+ 1,616,346	— 4,037,698
Mid-Cont Pet Corp	+ 303,844	— 2,073,198
Panhan Prod & R	— 31,525	— 168,121
Phillips Pet Corp	+ 1,324,430	— 2,054,802
Seaboard Oil Co	+ 194,471	— 34,917
Shell Un Oil Corp	— 193,126	—11,056,034
Skelly Oil Co	+ 235,107	— 1,926,538
St Oil of Cal	+ 3,986,302	+ 1,275,358
Tidewat As Oil Co	+ 1,572,097	— 885,888
Union Oil of Cal	+ 550,000	+ 106,000
Total	+12,635,107	—23,248,288

+Profit. —Loss.

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1931, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Aug. 6	58.4	24.6	82.1	57.4
Previous day	55.0	22.3	77.8	54.0
Week ago	48.2	21.7	72.6	48.4
Month ago	36.7	14.0	56.0	36.6
Year ago	103.6	67.5	157.8	107.6
3 years ago	231.5	154.4	316.7	233.7
5 years ago	130.6	120.8	115.9	122.8
High (1932)	68.9	39.8	111.0	71.3
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	208.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7

BONDS

	20 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	60 Total
Aug. 6	64.0	61.5	80.1	68.5
Previous day	63.6	60.6	79.2	67.8
Week ago	61.8	59.8	77.8	66.4
Month ago	53.5	52.4	73.2	59.7
Year ago	83.4	96.9	101.2	93.8
2 years ago	93.7	108.0	100.2	100.6
3 years ago	92.8	102.3	97.1	97.4
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	85.7	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.7
High (1931)	90.4	108.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	82.2	97.2	96.6	92.6

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Outstanding Feature Big Security Advance—Sentiment Much Improved

This week probably furnishes the most distinct and convincing proof that the American public has again regained confidence in the ability of business and industry to make a "come-back."

Not that debt burdens are not large, unemployment still an unsolved and pressing problem, bank credit uncomfortably tight or corporations earnings unsatisfactory. These hurdles are yet to be overcome. But the all-important fact remains. Pessimism has definitely been routed.

The tremendous gain in stock and bond values appears to say with clarion voice that the "corner has been turned." A rise of close to 50 per cent in the industrial stock averages cannot be dismissed as merely a speculative maneuver.

A number of national and international events add their quota to constructive happenings. The election in Germany, which was feared would turn that nation over to the war-minded Nazis, failed to give a majority, either to the Right or Left. It is clear that Hitlerites are gaining, but the probability of their sharing in the Government is remote.

High hopes of the peaceful settlement of the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay have arisen following a cablegram from the Bolivian Foreign Minister to the president of the Council of the League of Nations, affirming his nation does not reject "pacific means."

Developments at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa indicate that some sort of preferential status is in the making which will give Great Britain an additional $100,000,000 of Canadian trade. This arrangement must necessarily be at the expense of other countries, chief of the losers being United States.

Economic Rehabilitation

Domestic factors of importance looking toward economic rehabilitation were the conference at the White House between President Hoover and New England industrial leaders on the possibility of a shorter work week for all branches of American industry, the formation of a powerful banking pool designed to strengthen the prices of agricultural staples through the granting of easier credits to large users or consumers of such products, a pool said to have the active encouragement of the Administration, and authorization by the Federal Reserve Board to Reserve banks to make direct loans to individuals, partnerships and corporations for a period of six months. Such loans are limited to 1 per cent of the capital stock paid in and surplus of the various Reserve banks and are to be granted only where security is adequate and a loan unobtainable from other banking institutions.

Important, too, from the standpoint of prospective borrowers who are unable to get loans from the Federal Reserve direct is an arrangement between the Reserve and the Young Committee whereby needy individuals could get credit through some other institution. The beginning of loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to states in need of relief funds is another step in the direction of bringing normalcy back to community life.

Tsar for Steel Industry

The election of Mr. Robert P. Lamont, who resigned this week as Secretary of Commerce, to the presidency of the American Iron and Steel Institute is a development of more than ordinary significance. The steel trade is to attain greater stability of prices year in and out through the recognition of the dangers of cut-throat competition. It wants to get out of the prince-and-pauper class.

The election of Mr. Lamont is a step in the direction of greater cooperation within legal limits among members of the industry. The sweeping powers granted the position have caused him to be called "tsar."

Financial factors have changed for the better in notable fashion. Bonds continued their encouraging advance. Stocks rose more than eight points on the average during the week and are now more than 50 per cent above the lows of four weeks ago.

The Federal Reserve Bank statement for July 27 shows loans and investments increased while loans on securities declined. Mutual savings banks showed a gain in new accounts for the six months. Money in circulation declined, reflecting the easing of local banking difficulties.

Heavier Industries Lag

Commercial failures were fewer and bank clearings were higher. Bond financing jumped to over $41,000,000, compared with only $2,500,000 last week. The gold inflow continued, the country having gained $82,000,000 in seven weeks.

Developments in trade and industry have been without marked change, though overcautiousness in major commercial branches is disappearing.

The commodity price rise has heartened business men everywhere. Cotton, livestock, wheat, sugar, nonferrous metals and other staples have in pronounced fashion turned upward. Retailers throughout the country are holding many "sales" to clear out summer stocks. They are continuing, however, their hand-to-mouth buying policy.

Wholesale buying is gaining. Orders are heavier and employment is improved. The heavier industries have not participated in the turn. Steel operations are still near 16 per cent and new business is spotty.

The auto industry is quiet. The building trades are still in a slump. But textile mills are doing better, and so are shoe factories.

Silk and rayon makers are cheerful. Power consumption, a good barometer, is beginning to show signs of recovery. In all, the stage appears set for the entrance of better times.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Consols for money, [illegible] closed. Money was [illegible]—short bills ⅝@1[illegible] [illegible] per cent.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

More Factories Are Recalling Workers

THE spread of confidence is becoming pervasive and reaching out in a great many directions. It is in part a revulsion from the depths of pessimism into which the financial world had fallen. But behind the rising of courage and better sentiment are other tangible factors, such as more orders, more workers, more factories opening. Illustrative is the news of capacity operations put into effect by the Willard Storage Battery Company, Los Angeles, Calif., and calling for an output of 2000 batteries a day.

The American Enka Corporation has started full-time operations at its plant at Asheville, N. C., giving work to 2000 employees. The plant, which makes artificial silk, has been working only part time for several months. The Olean Silk Mill of the John Dunlop's Sons, Inc., at Olean, N. Y., has called 250 workers back to work next week.

The Continental Can Company has added 75 workers at its Camden (N. J.) plant and may increase the number to 200 next week. The Mullins Manufacturing Company, Salem, Ohio, has added 50 men to its force following receipts of orders for $700,000 in their automobile, washing machine tub and refrigeration divisions.

GOOD RALLIES ARE SCORED BY WHEAT MARKET

Bullish Stock Trading and Crop Estimates Are Factors

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 6—The market for wheat scored several good rallies during the week, although earlier in the week the bearish spring wheat reports caused a substantial setback. Prices later shot up on the bullish demonstration in stocks, the relatively firm cables and reports from the northwest that the private estimates of the crop averaging 273,000,000 bushels were too high.

The current crop reports from our northwest indicate a spotted condition existing at harvest, but in general the outlook is for a good average yield.

Canadian prospects are also for an average crop, although there has been deterioration in some spots. European crop news has been less favorable, owing to wet harvest conditions. However, in western Europe there is a good crop in western countries, which may keep import demand slow for a time at least. There is not expected to be much wheat exported from eastern and southeastern Europe.

The main thing that has inspired more active buying of wheat on the setbacks has been the fact that the stock and bond markets have advanced to a point where wheat now looks decidedly cheap. Many close students of the situation believe that wheat is relatively as low as stocks have been prior to the recent advance.

Many times during the last year or so wheat has declined to new low levels from time to time largely because all the support given the grain markets was ineffectual with stock prices crumbling. Now that such great progress has been made in restoring prices in securities, it is believed wheat is likely to stand out as a conspicuously cheap commodity.

Spring wheat pressure so far is not heavy, and the market is not called on as yet to take much hedging. Moreover, many northwest reports indicate farmers will hold back what wheat they can afford to.

Corn has had fair rallies but mainly in sympathy with wheat. The cash demand has been spasmodic, and on the rallies country offerings have increased materially. Weather news indicates about as perfect an outlook as ever known at this time. Argentine reports indicating present surplus for export is 100,000,000 bushels less than a year ago were bullish, indicating possibly some export business in American corn before many months.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Buoyant; United States Steel leads spectacular rise.

Bonds: Firm; utilities advance.

Curb: Strong; all groups rally.

Foreign exchanges; irregular; sterling weak.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE LOSS

Cotton: Higher; active general buying on strength of stocks and wheat.

Sugar: Closed.

FOREIGN

Berlin—Trading was very hesitant on the Boerse awaiting political developments.

London and Paris—Closed.

UNION ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER

The Union Electric Light & Power Company (Missouri) and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended June 30, 1932, net income of $8,012,958 after taxes, interest, amortization depreciation, preferred dividends of subsidiaries and minority interest, equivalent to $61.64 a share on 130,000 shares of combined $6 and $7 preferred stocks, including shares in treasury. This compares with $9,860,890 or $75.85 a share on combined preferred stocks in the 12 months ended June 30, 1931. All the common stock is owned by North American Edison Co.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

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OR

The General Agent for
U. S. and Canada
Great Western Railway of England,
500 Fifth Avenue, New York

James Milne, General Manager, Paddington Station, London, Eng.

AUGUST BOND CALLS LARGEST IN VOLUME SINCE LAST OCTOBER

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Aggregate of bond redemptions of $54,580,500 scheduled for August, the largest in volume since last October, compares with $7,716,075 in July and with $148,698,200 in August, 1931. The current total includes $38,390,000 called in entirety and $16,190,500 called in part, generally to satisfy sinking fund provisions.

The small total of $157,246,905 for the first eight months of this year is the lowest amount since the $38,089,950 total in 1921, and compares with $599,208,610 for corresponding period of 1931 and the record sum of $1,504,451,390 for the eight months of 1929.

Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railroad will pay off Aug. 15 $38,390,000 external 6s, financed through flotation of domestic issue and has also called another issue for payment in September. Two unusually large calls swell the total of issues called in part, $10,000,000 Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing 5½s on Aug. 5 and $5,000,000 General Motors Acceptance 6s on Aug. 1.

GOOD RECORD FOR INVESTMENT HOUSE

Hornblower & Weeks, nationally known investment and brokerage house, today marks the forty-fourth anniversary of its establishment, the original firm having started in business on Aug. 6, 1888.

The firm was founded by Henry Hornblower (still active in the firm's affairs and senior partner) and the late Hon. John W. Weeks, its first office being a single room in the old Merchants Exchange Building at 51 State Street, Boston. It had only one employee, James J. Phelan, now one of the senior partners.

At its founding the firm had a membership only in the Boston Stock Exchange. This was followed lated by memberships in the leading exchanges of the country, until now the firm has three seats on the New York Stock Exchange, three on the Boston Stock Exchange, and memberships in Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Detroit Stock Exchanges, and the New York and Chicago Curb Exchanges.

DIVIDENDS

Timken-Detroit Axle Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Metro-Goldwyn Pictures Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 47¼ cents on the preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 26.

United States Dairy Products declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the first preferred and $2 on the second preferred, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 19.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.00	6.22	6.00	6.17	+ .19
December	6.19	6.39	6.17	6.35	+ .19
January	6.27	6.46	6.25	6.41	+ .18
March	6.39	6.58	6.38	6.55	+ .18
May	6.52	6.71	6.52	6.69	+ .19
July	6.64b	6.80	6.69	6.80	+ .18

Spots 6.20, up 20 points. b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.99	6.20	5.99	6.17	+ .20
December	6.14	6.34	6.14	6.32	+ .20
January	6.21b	6.43	6.31	6.38b	+ .19
March	6.36	6.55	6.35	6.53b	+ .19
May	6.51	6.69	6.51	6.69	+ .21
July	6.62b	6.71	6.71	6.80b	+ .20

b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.09	6.27	6.09	6.25	+.16
December	6.24	6.46	6.24	6.43	+.16
January	6.32	6.53	6.32	6.52	+.22
March	6.46	6.67	6.46	6.67	+.23
May	6.60	6.80	6.60	6.80	+.18

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	4.62	4.63	4.59	4.61	+ .01
December	4.67	4.67	4.66	4.66	+ .01
January	4.70	4.70	4.67	4.69	+ .01
March	4.76	4.76	4.73	4.74	...
May	4.81	4.82	4.79	4.80	...
July	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	...

Spots 4.80, up 11 points. Tone at close, steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	45.80b	48.00	—1.00
October	46.00b	48.00	—1.00
November	46.50b	48.00	—1.00
December	46.50b	49.00	—2.00
January	47.20b	49.00	—2.00
February	47.60b	49.00	—2.00
March	47.60b	49.50	—2.00
April	47.60b	49.50	—2.50

b—Bid. Tone at close, firm.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Some Indication Of Stability In Building Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Some signs of stability in the building industry, which has been at the bottom of the heap for more than four years, are being reported.

While suppliers of building materials and equipment are expected to show substantial losses for 1932, statistical experts are generally of the opinion that operations, if not now plumbing the depths, are at least somewhere near the bottom.

State and municipal public works in the United States are not expected to aggregate more than $800,000,000 this year, compared with normal annual programs of from $2,500,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 during the last 10 years. But a recent survey of the American Society of Civil Engineers points out that public projects, other than those of the Government, totaling some $1,400,000,000 are ready to go forward, and that others involving around $900,000,000 could be made ready if desired.

At the same time building estimates are being requested in a number of important centers, work on which may or may not start during this year. Sixteen southern states report that construction contracts reached a total of $213,569,000 during the first seven months of 1932.

The slump in the building industry started back in 1928. It has continued for a full year longer than other major lines, and the recession is believed by many to have been more drastic. For some time it is said that construction activities have not even provided for minimum replacement needs in most parts of the country.

FRESH UPTURNS IN GRAINS AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (AP)—New jumps in grain values took place today as soon as trading began. Purchasing was given decided stimulus by fresh upturns in Liverpool wheat quotations and by reports of activity by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to strengthen commodities.

Opening ⅝@1¼ higher, wheat afterward rose further. Corn started at ¼@⅜ advance, and continued to gain.

Opening prices were: Wheat—September, old, 52½@53; new, 52⅞; December, 56@56¼; May, 60⅞@60¾. Corn—September, 31¾@31⅞; December, 32@32⅛. Oats—September, 17½; December, 19⅞@20; May, 22⅜.

UNITED LIGHT & POWER

CHICAGO, Aug. 6—United Light & Power Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1932, consolidated net income of $6,412,182 after taxes, interest, depreciation, subsidiaries preferred dividends, etc., equal, after preferred dividends, to 81 cents a share on the 3,473,923 average number of combined class A and B common shares outstanding during the period, compared with a net income of $8,958,860, or $1.54 a share on 3,470,485 average combined common shares outstanding, during the 12 months ended June 30, 1931. Gross for the period amounted to $79,942,575, compared with $85,609,138 in the preceding period.

STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA

Standard Oil Company of California reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1932, net profit of $3,986,302 after depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc., equal to 30 cents a share on the 13,102,900 shares of no-par stock, compared with $2,930,241, or 22 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $1,275,358, or 10 cents a share, in the June quarter of the previous year.

BIGELOW-SANFORD CARPET CO.

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1932, net loss after depreciation, inventory mark-down and reserves, of $969,486, compared with net profit in the corresponding 1931 period of $683,600, equivalent after preferred dividends to $1.91 a share on 314,379 common shares.

LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC

Louisville Gas & Electric Company (Del.) and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, earnings balance for common dividends after depreciation, preferred dividends and interest, of $1,975,126, compared with $2,261,137 in the preceding 12 months. Gross earnings were $10,178,500, compared with $10,834,510. The company is controlled by Standard Gas & Electric Company.

DUQUESNE LIGHT EARNINGS

Duquesne Light Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1932, net earnings available for common stock dividends after preferred dividends, depreciation and taxes, of $11,587,669, compared with $13,224,037 in the preceding 12 months. Gross earnings were $26,609,711, compared with [illegible]. Duquesne Light is controlled by Philadelphia Company.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, a Kennecott subsidiary, had a net loss of $1,156,167 in the first half year, contrasted with a profit of [illegible] in the like 1931 period. Figures in both instances are before depreciation and depletion.

GENERAL STEEL CASTINGS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6—General Steel Castings reports for the six months ended June 30, 1932, consolidated net loss of $1,163,157 after depreciation, interest, amortization and provision of $138,980 for shrinkage in value of marketable securities, compared with a net loss of $1,206,301 in the first six months of 1931.

HACKENSACK WATER COMPANY

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 — Net income of Hackensack Water Company for the six months ended June 30, 1932, was $417,840 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $499,238 in the first half of 1931.

OHIO OIL COMPANY PROFIT

Ohio Oil Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1932, net profit of [illegible] after taxes, depreciation and depletion, equal, after dividends on the 6 per cent preferred stock, to 36 cents a share on the [illegible] no-par shares of common.

News of Art, Music and the Theater—Book Reviews

New Light On Titian

By FRANK RUTTER

London

NEW light is being thrown on the qualities of Titian's painting by Mr. S. Kennedy North, who has been intrusted with the conservation of two important Titians, namely the "Diana and Actæon" and "Diana and Callisto," in the possession of the Earl of Ellesmere at Bridgewater House.

Mr. Kennedy North has already treated most successfully a third Titian at Bridgewater House, "Venus Rising from the Sea," whose present condition is a revelation of how Titian's color must have appeared to his own contemporaries. Now, probably for the first time for centuries, we are able to see the true quality of Titian's blues and flesh tints, which have been obscured and darkened previously by layers of dirt and old varnishes. Hitherto we have always heard of Titian's "golden tones," but the evidence of his "Venus" after Mr. North's treatment proves that this picture has an exquisite silvery tone, and it seems probable that the two Diana pictures will give further support to this tonal preference; an indication of which was perceived many years ago by the discerning when Titian's "Perseus and Andromeda" was rediscovered in the Wallace Collection.

The fact is that hitherto we have seen most Venetian pictures through a "brown juice" formed of successive coats of varnish and the dirt accumulated between the layers. This veil of obscurity between the spectator and the original paint has been growing thicker and darker for centuries, and its removal is now a task demanding the highest skill and knowledge and the utmost delicacy. For the problem presented is to find a solvent powerful enough to remove the varnishes and yet not disturb the most delicate glazes of the original paint.

* * *

This problem has been happily solved in the case of the "Venus," which is now most brilliant yet soft and cool in color. We learn from it that to his contemporaries the figure paintings of Titian must have appeared in tone and color very much like those of Renoir and Orpen to our own generation—that is to say, light and silvery instead of golden brown. From what has been learned from the "Venus" alone, to say nothing of what is going to be learned from the two Diana paintings, it seems clear that the history of Titian as a colorist will have to be written anew in the light of these regained pigments.

The treatment of the two Diana paintings, pictures about 7½ feet square, has necessitated the use of new apparatus which Mr. Kennedy North has invented for this purpose. As has already been explained in these columns, Mr. North begins his study of the problem of conservation by taking a series of X-ray photographs, covering the whole surface of the picture to be treated. The radiograph films thus obtained act as a guide, and reveal original paint underneath later retouching. Mr. North's next step is to soak the painting under treatment in a solution of paraffin wax, which, in addition to being chemically inert, has the valuable property of slowing down the action of any solvent applied, thus increasing control and feeding and mollifying the original paint.

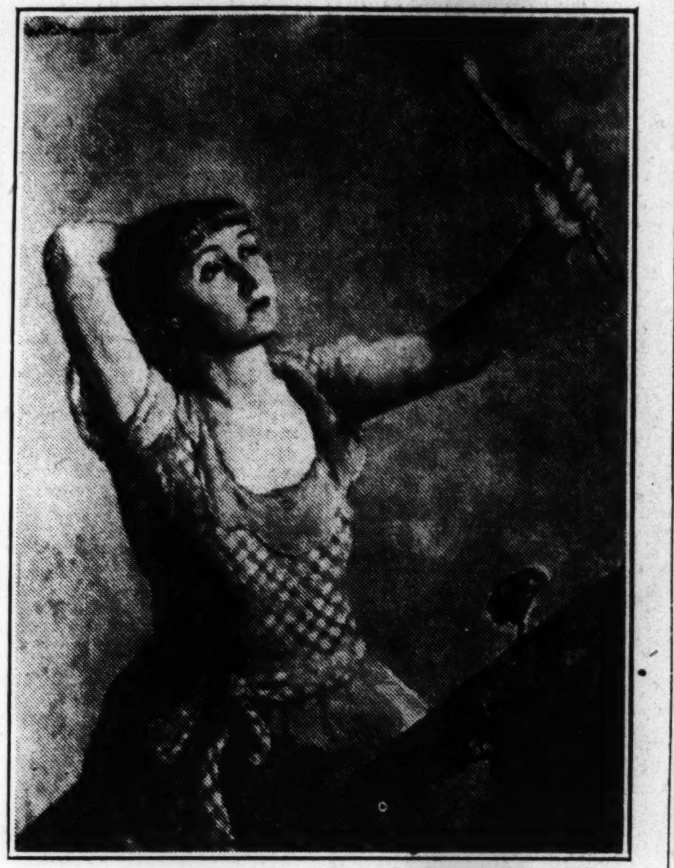
The removal of the varnishes is then undertaken by giving the picture a vapor bath in a metal frame with a glass top of Mr. North's own invention. This frame, with orifices for ventilation, has appliances for regulating the temperature and the pressure, and an electric fan revolving horizontally to induce a regular circulation of the vapor. The glass top enables the whole picture to be kept under observation during its exposure to the action of vapor of a certain constitution, while in order to prevent radiation the glass is covered with a blanket removable in sections.

* * *

While it is not practicable to give a further description in detail of Mr. North's vapor bath for paintings, it may be mentioned that the box or frame is so constructed that by careful calculation and adjustment of temperature and pressure, it is possible to remove one coat of varnish at a time without disturbing the one underneath. The action of the vapor is to dissolve the binding constituents of the varnishes, leaving the other ingredients in the form of a non-adhesive resinous powder or scurf, which can be lightly brushed off.

Dangerous as powerful solvents might well be in less practiced hands, as used, and not abused, by Mr. Kennedy North they are opening out a new and greatly improved technique of picture conservation. By these methods Mr. North is able not only to restore paint to its original condition, but to preserve it against future damage. But the point to emphasize is that by these new methods of cleaning and conservation we of this generation are able to see paintings by the great masters as they appeared when they were first painted. That is indeed a revelation in the case of Titian, whose color has always been praised, but is only now beginning to be understood.

Both "Diana and Actæon" and "Diana and Callisto" were originally painted by Titian about 1559 for Philip II of Spain, and smaller versions of these subjects are in the Prado. They belong therefore to the later period of the master's long life and may be said to sum up in their decorative and technical powers the knowledge of a lifetime. In the eighteenth century these two pictures were in the collection of the Duke of Orleans, but during the French Revolution they came into the possession of the Bridgewater family, where they have since remained, the chief ornaments of the most famous private collection in London.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Rochelle in Rose," by Robert Brackman.

Mystic Art Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mystic, Conn.

IT IS probably unfair to the individual picture to consider exhibitions as a whole; pictures must face final appraisal alone, but in groups seen at one time, especially in recurring annual exhibitions, the effect of the whole almost overcomes the single effort. Also it is but natural to weigh the work of one year against the memory of the preceding one, but without a constant standard of values that method gets one badly involved. In Mystic, for example, things aren't just as they were. It remains a conservative show but they wear their conservatism with a difference. The art research which we call modernism has begun to infiltrate in a mild form.

Robert Brackman's figure compositions are neither revolutionary nor startling, but they owe none the less a large debt to yesterday's radicals, whose work was too difficult to accept undiluted. He realizes form in earthy grays and browns. Irrelevant detail is dumped overboard; only essentials remain, their value heightened thereby.

Charles H. Davis in a group of fine landscapes has brought his poetic tonalism into line with the newer influences. Much has gone overboard here, too; some of it will be missed by his public. One is no longer asked to look at a selected bit of nature. Clouds, trees and earth are all generalized to their essential gesture and rhythm. Color lies at the root of Agnes Lincoln's work, color in the sense of orchestration which unifies to a single theme all the elements in the arrangement.

Stephen W. Macomber slowly is is building something monumental into his somber art. His "Victorian Ensemble" is as serene as old Oriental sculpture.

Away perhaps from this main current of art, quietly apart, Nat Little and Carl Lawless produce stylized decorative canvases in which portraits, still-life, landscapes and marines are subjected to a formula which invariably produces the same charming result.

Among the water colorists, Lois Lenski belongs to a group who no longer bow the knee to Sargent. Even the inevitable splash of pure cobalt, so long the trade-mark of the knowing ones, is missing from her skies. Her cool color, her humorous characterizations of fishing shacks and her restraint are cause for rejoicing.

The side of excellent traditional craftsmanship is upheld in Soderberg's etchings of boats, Elizabeth Webb's illuminations, Elsie D. Pattee's miniatures, Beatrice Edgerly's pen drawings and Gertrude Schell's lithographic pencil landscapes. Havard Macpherson's water colors recall the English grand manner. Harrie Wood's sepia drawing, "Teatro Marionetti" and his "Mexican Horse" are crammed full of delightful observation and charming sophistication.

Mr. Walt Killam is a real modernist. His work will be distrusted by some, but many, looking for a vital contemporary art, will find it the most exciting in the show. Each drawing is an adventure in æsthetics.

Decorative crafts of great merit are shown: iron work by Lester Boronda, decorative sculpture by Beonne Boronda and silver by Frances Jones. Katherine Forest's batik map of Noank contains more insight and fun than a gross of the usual Noank landscapes.

Among other exhibitors are Barnes, Joseph, Grinnell, Thompson, Mitchell, Thorsen, Golden, Josephine Raul, Frances Davis, Garrett Price and Kenneth and Gladys Bates.

Returning to impressions of the show as a whole, it can surely be called varied, individual and with enough vitality to admit of humor. Coming to the big adjectives, distinguished, great, etc., we must watch out. Few of any generation deserve them and this exhibition purports only to be the work of all the artists in one locality. As such it deserves warmest praise. Each year it changes and moves on. It is very much alive.

KENNETH BATES

New Works From Dr. Hadley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

TWO new works by Dr. Henry Hadley have been produced at the series of concerts now being given by the Philadelphia Orchestra in Robin Hood Dell. The full personnel of the orchestra, 110 musicians, is used at these concerts, of which Mr. Alexander Smallens, associate conductor of the orchestra, is musical director, although Mr. Smallens yields the baton, through four of the eight weeks of the summer season, to guest conductors. Dr. Hadley, who was guest conductor for a week, conducted both of his new works.

The first of these was the cantata, "Belshazzar," for soprano, tenor and bass-baritone, chorus and orchestra. The composition is dedicated to Dr. Herbert J. Tily of Philadelphia, founder and conductor of the Strawbridge & Clothier Chorus of 200 voices, which sang the choral parts. The libretto, by Louise Ayres Garnett, is a fine piece of poetic writing which follows closely the Biblical story of the ill-fated King of Babylonia. It is in classical cantata form, with the tenor taking the rôle of the Narrator, the soprano that of the Queen and the bass-baritone that of Belshazzar.

In the composition, Dr. Hadley has made several important departures from his former manner of musical treatment of such works, chief among which is a much more modern style of harmonization. He has also placed the orchestra upon a strict musical parity with the voices, whether solo or choral, and much of the principal musical material in the cantata is delegated to the instruments. As a result, much of the vocal writing is less clearly defined in the melodic line than in his earlier works in this medium. The cantata is short, requiring only about 25 minutes for performance.

The solo voices are used singly except for one short ensemble number, a duet for the Queen and Belshazzar as they see the writing on the wall. This is one of the most dramatic and effective moments of the cantata. The orchestral treatment is exceedingly rich and sonorous, especially in the prelude and in the instrumental number entitled "Azenath's Dance." The performance was admirable. At its close Dr. Hadley was presented with an enormous basket of flowers.

The second part of the program that evening was devoted to Dr. Hadley's first cantata for soloists, chorus and orchestra, "In Music's Praise," written more than 30 years ago.

The other composition, an orchestral suite, "San Francisco," was presented two evenings later. The work is in three movements: "The Harbor," "Chinatown" and "Mardi-Gras." Here Dr. Hadley has again recognized the trend of modern music to some degree. This is frankly program music, although no program is furnished by the composer except the titles. "The Harbor" gives an impression of a foggy morning off the Golden Gate, with fog horns and sirens indicated. "Chinatown" is apparently the story of an aged Celestial singing with his one-stringed fiddle before his door. "Mardi-Gras" is a joyous celebration.

Both the new works were heard and rapturously applauded by audiences of more than 5000 persons. The "San Francisco" Suite is dedicated to Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

S. L. L.

Pictures by Grace Crowley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Modern Art Center is arranging a series of small retrospective one-man shows to be held during the first fortnight of each month. The first exhibitor, Miss Grace Crowley, displayed portraits, landscapes, a nude, figure compositions and pencil drawings.

Miss Crowley is an excellent draughtswoman. The work in this exhibition belongs mainly to her four years in Europe, but one portrait and four pencil drawings are the work of the year since her return. As she aims at harmonies of line and color, she makes little use of deformation for its expressive value, and one notices that in her later works the distortions for the sake of design are assuming less obvious form.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Still Speaking of Russia

YET another book about Russia . . . Prof. Julian Huxley's "A Scientist Among the Soviets" (Harper, $1.50) offers entertaining and perhaps illuminating comparisons with Mr. Waldo Frank's "Dawn in Russia," of which we spoke last week, and also with Mr. Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World," published last spring by Doubleday Doran . . . One natural scientist and two men of letters pondering Marxian theories in practice . . . "Brave New World," it is true, is fiction, and its satire is aimed perhaps as much at American as at Russian standardization; but comparison is justified, nevertheless, because of the author's obvious purpose to demolish collectivism.

The English novelist, who has, appropriately, a taste for natural science, is highly emotional; without pretending to detachment, he flays his enemies . . . His brother, the natural scientist, is objective, as becomes a man of experimentation and research, but he has also an appreciation of the place of the arts . . . The author of "Dawn in Russia" adds to the objectivity of the natural scientist the interpretative quality of the artist.

* * *

What strikes one most about the books of Professor Huxley and Mr. Frank, both of which were provoked by a visit to Russia last year, is the way they corroborate each other . . . Both travelers apparently saw pretty much the same things, and they draw very similar conclusions . . . Both are highly judicial, though we suspect that they approach the Russian experiment from quite different political and economic angles.

Professor Huxley observes that pure communism has not been achieved, but that the "dictatorship of the proletariat" still is in force . . . He notes the "inverted class consciousness," the paternal provision of education, sports and culture, the perpetuation of the "war psychology," natural enough in view of the bad start the Soviets had.

He sees Russia today as a compromise . . . "a transition between a medieval past and communist future, a compromise between a chaos and a plan, a mixture of expedience and principle" . . . Although the authorities are hostile to religion, "so long as a congregation exists willing to support a church and its priests, the church can remain open" . . . Although art is officially regarded as another arm of propaganda, the author watched an audience "in raptures" over the romantic sentiment of "Eugen Onégin" . . . "There is a feeling that art is a bourgeois plaything, and yet that it is extremely educative" . . . Although provisioning is supposed to be done by the State, private markets are permitted.

* * *

In some ways, Professor Huxley finds—large-scale planning, socialization of agriculture, reduction of private profit and class distinctions—Soviet Russia is in advance of other countries; "and if the rest of the world refuses to learn from the object lessons provided by Russia, as well as profiting by her mistakes, so much the worse for the rest of the world."

Such tolerant, even sympathetic, views of Soviet Russia as are provided by Messrs. Frank and Julian Huxley have, we find, an odd effect on us . . . Ever since 1917, we have been quarreling with those of our friends who felt that the only way to deal with these Reds was to shoot 'em down . . . Now that the tendency is to look upon Russia dispassionately, our own resentment has been deprived of its flint . . . It seems clear, now, that much as one may admire the Russian experiment, on the whole one prefers to choose one's own tailor.

* * *

From artist-travelers, let us pass to artist-fliers . . . "Night Flight," by M. Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (Century, $1.75) has won two honors: It was the 1931 Femina Prize novel, and it is the August selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club . . . This American honor, of course, involves some laudatory exposition by one of the club editors . . . "Perhaps for the first time in literature," Mr. Christopher Morley tells the club members, "an airplane flight is here treated with full wealth of poetic and imaginative vision" . . . Well, not quite the first . . . Mr. David Garnett's "The Grasshoppers Come," published last year, was perhaps the first air epic . . . But in spite of our distaste for prefaces we cannot deny that we share the enthusiasm of M. André Gide about this book . . . It is true, too, that Rivière, the commander of the South American night air mail service, is its hero, rather than the lost aviator, or he who takes up the flight for Europe . . . "Love the men under your orders, but do not let them know it," summarizes his method . . . Saint Exupéry is himself a pilot of the air mail . . . and he has written previously in "Courrier Sud" another tale of aviation . . . The present one is the airman's Ode to Duty.

Oddly enough, as we were writing, along came another book of Mr. David Garnett's, also on flying: "A Rabbit in the Air" (Brewer, Warren & Putnam, $1.50) . . . Mr. Garnett is without doubt an artist-flier, but this time he gives his art a holiday . . . True, his new book is much better done than the run of books on flying written by persons who suppose that anybody can write if he knows his subject . . . But this book is not, like "The Grasshoppers" or "Night Flight," a poem . . . It is merely the entertaining account of how Mr. Garnett learned to fly . . . It may increase the world's supply of aviators; it probably was not intended to be an addition to the world's literature . . . If not, it is successful.

Of Many Things

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

ON VIEW at Columbia University are photographs of Persian architectural monuments, hitherto unknown to the outside world. The exhibition contains selections from 2000 camera studies made by Mr. Arthur Upham Pope, director of the American Institute of Persian Art and Archæology. Mr. Pope, through arrangements made with the Shah and his ministers, received permission to enter mosques hitherto inaccessible to non-Moslems, and to make photographs under certain conditions. The vaulted roof found by Mr. Pope in the rear of the Mosque of Jami at Ispahan, begun in the eighth century, "indicates that the history of Gothic must be rewritten," according to a statement given out by the institute. "Pointed arches, ribbed vaults and rudimentary buttresses seem to present most of the essential characteristics of Gothic architecture."

The New Stage "Alice"

In the Civic Repertory Theater's presentation of "Alice in Wonderland," now in preparation in New York, Miss Eva LeGallienne will play the White Queen and Miss Leona Roberts the Red Queen. Miss Josephine Hutchinson will play Alice; Mr. Joseph Schildkraut, Queen of Hearts; Mr. Walter Beck, the Duchess; Mr. Sayre Crawley, the Caterpillar. New members of the company this year include Mr. Schildkraut, Mr. Nelson Welch and Mr. Tonio Selwart. Mr. Selwart is a former member of the State Theater at Munich. Miss Beatrice Terry rejoins the company this year. She was a member during its first year in 1926.

The Coming Season

The Irish Players from the Abbey Theater, Dublin, are to appear in New York in October at the start of another American tour. "Counsellor-at-Law" reopens in New York in September with Mr. Paul Muni in his original part. A new light opera version of "Cyrano de Bergerac" is being prepared by the Shuberts. It has a score by Mr. Samuel Pokrass. The same firm also proposes a musical version of "Beau Brummell," Clyde Fitch's old comedy. Mr. Francis Lederer is to act in New York the part in "Autumn Crocus" which he played in London.

Murals by Robinson

Mr. Boardman Robinson has received a contract to do a mural 15 by 10 feet for the lobby of the new RKO building on the Radio City side of Rockefeller Center in New York City. The dominant color note of the mural will be blue, causing it to stand out against the white marble walls. For relieving notes of color in the design there will be warm grays and buffs. The subject will be the "relative unimportance of the machinery of material progress, compared to man and his fundamental needs."

A Message to Hollywood

Miss Emma Dunn, returned recently from London to New York, describes an encounter with one of those cultured bus conductors who seem, somehow, to have wandered out of a Shaw comedy. On the night she reached London Miss Dunn with four friends went to see "Cavalcade." They were so full of the play after the performance that upon boarding a bus she asked the conductor if he had seen it. "Oh, no, madam; I can afford only to go to pictures." Miss Dunn's friends could not refrain from telling him that she was a film player. "Would you be so good," he said, "as to take a message from me to 'ollywood? Ask them to send us less muck. There's plenty of material for good pictures in English literature." A few days later she chanced to board his bus again. At once he resumed in his stately fashion: "In connection with that subject we were discussing I have been thinking that 'ollywood would find many good subjects in the writings of Rider 'aggard. I certainly would appreciate the opportunity of an hour's conversation with you, madam."

E. C. S.

Picturesque Explosions

Doom of Youth, by Wyndham Lewis. London: Chatto & Windus. 10d. 6s.

IT IS inevitable to compare Mr. Wyndham Lewis with Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, the most obvious difference being that the latter has affected to see the world as a joke, while the former exposes it as a conspiracy. Distracted by Mr. Shaw's laughter we were translated into the nineteenth century semi-socialist state almost without noticing it; while Mr. Lewis's method, true to the modes of publicity, is the megaphone which makes the flesh creep with its clamor, so that when we return to normal we may see nothing remarkable in the twentieth century communism quietly installed all round us during the uproar. It is all somewhat on the theory that if you shout the truth loud enough, no one will believe it, therefore no one will resist it—but this is, perhaps, to become as suspicious as Mr. Lewis.

Communism is not, however, his ostensible subject. The subject is youth and its impending doom, the kind of doom which feminism visited upon romantic womanhood, and which modern æsthetic theory has brought upon the romantic conception of beauty. First of all Mr. Lewis's suspicions were aroused by the obvious playing up to youth in the popular newspapers. What was the real, sinister intention behind an apparently harmless article entitled, say, "What I think of my Elders. Youth hits back." The newspapers have been full of such stuff since the war. Why?

Mr. Lewis proceeds to smell out the rat; his answer is that there is a calculated and concerted effort on the part of Big Business to abolish the "wasteful years" during which the young do not work, to bring them to the machine earlier. This is the characteristic of the new communism. The decision that youth is "to be given a chance" of responsibility is merely the flattery concealing the fact that Big Business has looked upon youth and "found it not fair but cheap." The younger the young begin, the earlier they will be called useless. Mr. Lewis pictures men and women eventually thrown on the labor scrap heap at the age of 29. The machine has brought with it a cult of power and energy, and everyone will be affected by it.

This, briefly, he finds, is what is behind that fashion for appearing or being young which sprang up as a consequence of the war; this is what is behind the boy or child cult in America, the youth movement in Germany, the "Age-War" articles in the English press. And even when you argue that the new old will outnumber the young, and be glad, under these conditions, to work for any wage, Mr. Lewis points out that this yet again cheapens labor. On the other hand, the fact is that longevity is increasing and if modern conditions are too intense, a man under Mr. Lewis's argument may look forward to a long convalescence of leisure. In fact, one foresees the return of a cult of age and, indeed, Mr. Lewis prophesies a cult of the beard and the patriarch among the rich in 200 years. We may after all go back to Methuselah.

It will be seen that I have unjustly taken Mr. Lewis at his face value as a logical thinker, as Mr. Shaw used mistakenly to be taken. The real point of his book, after he has exposed the frauds and pathos of the "Keep Young" fashion, is that romantic youth has gone like pre-Raphaelite woman. The shadow of another conspiracy hangs over the book, the decline and fall of the white races—and I gather he thinks there is just a chance for them, as there is for real or natural youth against the youth of the Youth-Politicians. But may it not be that the real discovery of Big Business was not that of youth, but of talk? There is nothing easier nor cheaper; it need not be about anything, and it sells like hot cakes. Even Mr. Lewis's rapid pamphleteering style shows the influence of advertising.

But as with Mr. Shaw, it is impossible to summarize Mr. Lewis's arguments. They are rather picturesque explosions, Vérey lights bursting over our no-man's-land, revealing things in stark and grotesque vividness and suddenly extinguishing. Mystery returns.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Macmillan will publish in the United States in August Miss Phyllis Bentley's novel, "Inheritance," the English edition of which (Gollancz) was reviewed in these columns April 16.

Speech Fundamentals

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IN EXPRESSION there are three fundamentals — listening, vowels, breathing. With this statement Miss Emma Dunn opened a talk to a group of friends in New York on the eve of her return to California. Drawing upon her long stage and teaching experience for illustration, she spoke in effect as follows: A sure mark of the mediocre actor is his habit of listening to his own words rather than to those spoken by the other players. The good actor, on the other hand, gains some of his greatest effects through listening to the words of the other players and to the voice within. By his sheer presence such an actor conveys substance, ideas.

Fully voiced vowels are the height, depth, breadth and beauty of speech. Consider the free utterance of a baby if you would understand the value of the open throat in making the sounds of the vowels. Speech not made with the open throat results in negative sounds, in dead tones that do not carry. Consonants must be spoken completely, with their after-beat, if the following vowels are to receive their due value. Speech of this character, even though it be in the form of a whisper, can fill a cathedral. Such speech is dynamic.

Diaphragmatic breathing gives beauty, power and life to the spoken word. We need but to penetrate to the main idea of a sentence to see it clearly—then our hearers will be able to see it, too. Reading based on ideas visualizes those ideas in tones. Reading done without the intrusion of personal emotion leaves listeners free to do their own thinking. Such a reader is conscious of the ideas he is conveying, and is conscious neither of himself nor of his audience. Such a reader will not make his listeners aware of the "whatsoevers" repeated in Philippians 4 because of significance of the varied ideas there set forth.

In speaking in public, the weight of the body should be well over the ball of the advanced foot. In this position there is no sense of instability, no impression that the speaker could easily be pushed over. Gesture is a sure index to the character of the thinking. Thus, there can be conveyed no sense of giving if the speaker's fingers curl inward—withholding. Pronounce the vowels with the hands on the waist line; if the throat is open, and the breathing properly deep, the action will be noticeable under the fingers, and not in the throat or in the top of the chest.

E. C. S.

Film Notes

The leading woman of the Douglas Fairbanks company wore a beret during its film-making sojourn in the South Seas. Now all the Tahiti belles wear them.

Mr. S. L. Rothafel has worked out a new wrinkle in drilling ushers for the new film house in Radio City, New York, in the form of an adaptation of the change of guards at Buckingham Palace.

Miss Billie Burke is to be featured in a film version of "A Bill of Divorcement."

To the Oxford Modern Writers Series, edited by Thomas Moult, have been added a study of André Maurois by David G. Larg and one of George Moore by Humbert Wolfe.

"Another Language" is to be presented in England by Mr. Gilbert Miller, with Miss Edna Best, in a British adaptation by Mr. John Van Druten.

Opera and Goose-Wings

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

HELMETS, after all, are but hats, and when a person of the stage, like Mme. Göta Ljungberg of the Metropolitan Opera, arraying herself for a part in a Wagnerian work, puts on one of those armored bonnets that the traditions of costuming require, she heartily wants a mirror. Of course the performer assigned on a given occasion to a rôle such as that of Brünnhilde in "Walküre," ought, theoretically, to be at the door of her dressing-room in full panoply, awaiting notification of the moment for her to step forth before the public and begin. Human reason, however, forbids a woman to endure inconvenience of that sort. She delays, accordingly, as long as possible, and catches up her wartrappings—helmet, shield and spear—only at the last call.

But the helmet, that tower of tin and feathers which a Valkyr affects, is more than an appurtenance of battle. It is a problem in millinery. Wherefore to the soprano the matter of real concern is not how her singing will go, not how her acting will take, and not how her impersonation will succeed, but rather how her wearing of the tall adornment that crowns her will strike people out front. For a wrong twist or slant to the upright plumage would surely mar the portrait she wants to make and would perhaps upset dramatic illusion altogether. She may possess the finest vocal gifts in the world, she may know the technique of pose and gesture down to the ground, and she may be able to assume the figure and form of a legendary heroine to perfection; yet what would that amount to against the odds of headgear unbecomingly awry?

* * *

Now if getting one's self in order is hazardous off the scene, the outcome must be uncertain, indeed, when one has to don the helmet out at the footlights, as in the middle of Act II of "Walküre." Here the soprano, with no possibility of a looking glass in which for an instant to glance, must steady the brim down over her hair, adjust the thing just right about her brow, and then turn toward the audience to let everybody see her fairly and squarely in the face.

Oh, that's a trial, Mme. Ljungberg will tell you. Well, trifles are what trouble musical interpreters; trifles, too, that have nothing to do with music. Unless irrelevant little matters do bother them, they are not interpreters, we may almost say, but only executants. What made a famous conductor leave the platform of Carnegie Hall one evening in the midst of a program he was presenting, and refuse for some minutes to return? A mischance in the orchestra that hardly any of us would admit was of any account whatever. But how the conductor made his men play that night!

Let us not, then, regard Mme. Ljungberg's anxiety touching a couple of goose-wings as an illustration of prima-donna oversensitiveness. Rather, we may adduce it as an argument to prove her high artistic powers. The more she distrusts her hand to make the helmet sit straight, the more we may trust her voice to carry the upper melody of the Brünnhilde-Wotan duets with charm and finish.

* * *

A simple solution of the helmet difficulty would be for the director of the opera house to institute a reform of Wagnerian production and to discard incommodious and excessive types of dress. Brünnhilde galeated and the Wanderer slouched, we have our imaginations appealed to in a pretty fantastic manner in "Walküre" and "Siegfried," to mention a couple of pieces. Does not Wagner in the case of these characters awkwardly revive conceits of Greek mythology and conventions of Athenian tragedy?

A better idea, though, may be to allow Wagner and his "Ring" to stand as the nineteenth-century theater has passed them down to us, and to exercise our progressiveness on operas of our own day. There's the "Elektra," for example, of Richard Strauss, which the Metropolitan management is introducing into the repertory next season, with Mme. Ljungberg in the title rôle. The designing of the scenery has been farmed out, if we may say so, to Joseph Urban, architect; while the planning of the action is left to members of the Metropolitan working staff. If affairs move smoothly, and if the best possible judgment prevails, the stage pictures ought to give a view of ancient society and manners, and at the same time to express modern thought and feeling.

* * *

So the play of von Hofmannsthal, on which the libretto is based, plainly demands. Still, when we have a draughtsman at his desk in New York scheming out a palace of Agamemnon, and a régisseur on a holiday in Europe determining how the doors and side passages shall be used by the actors, we know not what conflicts and compromises our presentation in December, if that is the month, shall involve.

For opera, let us acknowledge, is but half, or maybe less than half, established on American soil. As to that, is German opera authentically set up anywhere but in Germany? Likewise Italian opera anywhere but in Italy, and French opera anywhere but in France? Possibly neither Mr. Urban nor the Metropolitan overseer of the stage has any business to practice on Strauss. Possibly, too, Mme. Ljungberg is out of her element, assuming soprano responsibilities in "Elektra." All the same, she's doing it; and she, on her holiday in Europe, was to study the music; was even going to consult the composer and see if she could not get him to ease up on a note here and there, to bring the declamation comfortably within her range. But goodness me, how little she really cares about notes! She will venture to sing anything that anybody writes who knows what he's writing.

Madrid Photograph Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Twenty-two countries are represented in the International Photographic Society's exhibition. A sensitive study of an Egyptian scene by R. R. Asser of Damantour shows a group of fellaheen squatting at the midday meal outside a Mosque. In the American section Dr. E. P. Wightman, F. R. P. S., of Rochester, presents four group studies of Chicago and of river scenes which have attracted much notice. England is represented by 13 camera studies, including five extremely delicate pictures of Spanish and Greek scenes exhibited by Alexander Keighley, F. R. P. S. There are three exhibits from India which are charged with all the powerful exotic sunlight of the East.

The exhibits from Austrian photographers are among the most interesting and stimulating, particularly the views of Salzburg by Max Karnitschnigg, and those of Graz by Curt Coll. Jaroslav Krupka has a fine study of Prague in winter in the Czechoslovakian section and the six Polish studies of Professor Miedniak (Katowice) are beautiful examples of modern photographic skill and artistic discernment.

Spanish photographers naturally take up a good deal of space in the exhibition, with series by 45 members of the Spanish Photographic Associations. Atanasio Burgos shows a study of a corner of the Alhambra and Jaime Escalas Real has two pleasant impressions of Mallorca. The Conde de Ventosa, who is president of the exhibition, exhibits two studies of Pamplona ("Bridge Over the Arga") and a campo scene respectively. The Marqués de Aledo (Madrid) exhibits three foreign scenes: "Hamburg," "Stockholm" and "Fez."

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CRIMES BY BOYS AND EDUCATION LINKED IN STUDY

Can Women Teachers Be Held Responsible?—Yes and No Answered

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Are the rising figures of juvenile crime in England due to the handling of schoolboys by women teachers?

Miss Charlotte Cowdroy, headmistress of a London High School for Girls, has put forward this query, and answered it in the affirmative. The National Union of Women Teachers and other bodies reply equally emphatically in the negative.

Between 1929 and 1930 (the last figures available) the crime figures relating to persons under 21 years of age rose by more than 2000 convictions. Miss Cowdroy contends that the matter requires serious attention, and recommends that attention begin in the schools.

Boys past 8 years, she says, require treatment quite unlike that given to girls, and women—simply because they are women—cannot give it. Women, says Miss Cowdroy, talk to boys in a way which amounts to preaching. They plead with the emotions in regard to chivalry, and stress a good appearance at the expense of that "moral fiber and masculinity" unconsciously fostered by a man teacher.

Crime Link Ridiculed

No woman, she maintains, possesses the capacity to understand the boy mentality and the "inner boy," suffering in consequence, is turned into a nicely mannered criminal who "preys upon others with the least possible risk to himself."

Miss Agnes Dawson, the London County Council's deputy chairman, and herself a teacher of some 30 years' experience, ridicules the idea that the woman teacher and the statistics of crime could, by any stretch of imagination, be connected, and maintains that Miss Cowdroy can have no possible grounds for supposing that the "inner boy" suffers from his school contact with a woman teacher.

The London County Council, which takes great care to discover the value of teachers, pursues an avowed policy of placing both men and women in the junior mixed and senior mixed elementary schools, and a large and influential inspectorate testified to the sound common sense of the arrangement.

Unemployment Blamed

"After all," Miss Dawson said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "the main purpose of education is the training of the child to think for himself along honorable lines, and nobody has yet proved that a woman's appeal to honor is in any way different or less effective than a man's appeal."

The real trouble, Miss Dawson believes, lies outside the school in the mentality produced among parents by continued unemployment. Statistics, she holds, go to prove that where unemployment figures rise, juvenile crime figures rise correspondingly.

Juvenile crime, she says, is no more due to teachers than to anyone else—although teachers have the privilege of influencing its prevention. The matter is one of economic adjustment, which concerns the community at large.

Pilot 'Newsy' Has Too True an Aim

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Mr. Al. L. Ellis, United States forest service lookout, who lives on top of a 8026-foot peak in Santa Barbara Forest, gets his news dropped from the air.

The "carrier" is Mr. Jess Hart, a pilot for the Varney Speed Lines, operating between here and Los Angeles. Every time he flies over the lookout station he drope a newspaper or a magazine for the lookout and his wife, whose duties keep them on the mountain top from early spring to late fall.

An exchange of letters has resulted. In a recent message Mr. Ellis explained that the pilot's aim had been so good the last time he flew over that the paper had broken a window.

"But I've put grates on them all now, so keep on dropping the papers, Jess," he wrote.

NEW TAXES SUPPORT POLISH RELIEF FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—A government fund for the relief of needy unemployed who are not entitled to legal unemployment benefits, has been devised, and it is to be enacted shortly by presidential decree. Besides centralizing and coördinating the action of the state and private autonomous and social organizations, the fund will collect and distribute gifts in cash and kind.

A series of small new taxes has been devised to maintain the fund including a tax on rent receipts payable by landlords, a tax on entertainment tickets, on bank safes, on electrical lamps, sugar and beer.

PREMIER REFUSES TO CUT SCHOOL COSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Despite persistent pressure, the Premier, Mr. Lionel L. Hill, has declined to cut the education vote any further. Reductions in expenditure have been made, but Mr. Hill, the first to raise the slogan, "A million pounds a year for education," says he is more concerned now about the educational system than at any time in his 18 years of public life.

The vote for state education has exceeded £1,000,000 a year, but unavoidable economies during the period of financial stringency have reduced this amount to approximately £800,000.

NEW ZEALAND PLEADS FOR BETTER 'MOVIES'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—A plea for moving pictures with a higher tone has been made by Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General of New Zealand. Some of the mental food served up in the picture theaters is unworthy of New Zealand, he declared at a recent meeting here.

"As in politics, so with entertainments, a country gets what it demands," he said. And if the people of New Zealand, particularly the fathers and mothers, were to decide that they would not have unsavory, unwholesome, morally defiling pictures presented in the theaters, they would not get them. "I should like to feel that an entirely different class of film will be seen in your picture houses as the result of a wholesome demand on the part of the young and old of this Dominion."

Week-End Radio Programs

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—Matinée revue; soloist.
5:45 NBS, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Studio recital.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 NBC, Gus Van; Pickens Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Object Matrimony"; sketch.
10:45 News; weather; time.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Sodero's Concert Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Sodero's Concert Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—Al Stanley, songs.
5:30 NBC, Tennyson Anniversary.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:30 Frims Sisters, harmony.
8:00 NBC, "Harlem Fantasy."
8:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Ted Weems and his orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Talk, Mr. Merle Thorpe.
11:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps."
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 CBS, Popular programs.
7:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
8:00 CBS, Edwin Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, dance music; time; baseball.
6:45 Organ recital; Francis J. Cronin.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Concert piano recital.
7:45 Rhythm Twins and pianist.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Johnny Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute: "South America in Turmoil," the Hon. John Barrett.
10:45 CBS, "Coral Islanders."
11:00 CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
11:15 CBS, Olympic Games summaries.
11:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

12:00 noon—Time; organ.
12:30 p. m.—Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
12:45 Safety Crusaders.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:45 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
2:00 NBC, Pilgrims: mixed chorus.
2:30 NBC, Charlie Agnew's Orchestra.
3:00 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
3:30 Legion convention program.
4:00 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
4:30 NBC, Religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Road to Romany."
5:45 Studio announcements.
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
7:15 Industrial Commission talk.
7:45 Bay State Old Timers.
8:00 Westinghouse Presentation.
8:30 Benefit program: speaker; music.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:15 Perce Leonard, minstrel.
11:30 Organ recital, Louis Weir.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 NBC Mexican Marimba Band.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, Great Composers: symphonic.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst, pianist.
4:30 American Legion Program.
5:00 NBC, Pastels; poetry; music.
5:15 NBC, Kremlin Art Quintet.
5:30 NBC, Pop Concert.
6:30 NBC, "Sweetheart Days."
7:00 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:45 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Musings": poetry; music.
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time; announcements.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

11:00 a. m.—Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Organ recital; chorus.
2:00 CBS, Thirty Minute Men.
2:30 CBS, C. A. J. Parmentier, organ.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour; Toscha Seidel, violinist; orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; quartet; band.
5:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; music.
5:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.
6:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:30 Studio period; news; short subject.
6:50 Organ recital and soloist.
7:00 CBS, quartet programs.
7:45 CBS, Soloist programs.
8:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert.
9:30 CBS, Parade of Melodies.
10:00 Grier Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 "Hill Billy George."
10:45 Eckhardt's Ambassadors.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS popular programs.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—CBS, Voice of St. Louis.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
12:45 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
1:15 CBS, Four Clubmen, quartet.
1:30 CBS, Community Center Recital.
6:00 Organ recital and soloist.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 Buddy Gibbons's Orchestra.
8:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
9:00 "Cap'n Early": sketch.
9:15 Eddie Welch's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Denny Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Dramatic Laboratory.
11:00 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.
11:15 CBS, Olympic Games summaries.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—"Looking Over the Morning Paper."
12:15 p. m.—News flashes.
4:00 p. m.—Boston Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—Herald news.
12:05 a. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

7:46 a. m.—News flashes.
10:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:00 noon—Stock quotations; news.
2:48 p. m.—News flashes.
3:00-5:00 p. m.—Musical and studio programs.

OMIT AMERICAN POWER DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—American Power & Light Company omitted the quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common stock due at this time.

SOVIET PUTS POWER INTO CITY OF IRON

(Continued from Page 1)

gineers and workers in Magnitogorsk, Germans furnishing the largest contingent, with the Americans in second place.

Russians in Key Positions

It is noteworthy, however, that no foreigner now is occupying what might be called a key position in the management of the Magnitogorsk plant. Responsibility for the operation of the works, for its successes and failures, is entirely in the hands of Mr. Y. S. Gugel, the Soviet "red director," who combines in his hands the two arduous tasks of managing those parts of the plant which are already in operation and of supervising the construction of those features of the enterprise which have not yet been finished.

Big as Magnitogorsk already is, very much remains to be done before it can hope to reach full capacity or to realize its ambition of challenging Gary, Ind., for primacy as a world iron and steel producer. One of the first pieces of construction was the building of a dam, two-thirds of a mile long and 25 feet high, across the Ural River, thereby insuring a water supply for the plant.

At the present time, two blast furnaces, two coke batteries, each containing 69 ovens, an ore-crushing factory, a mine, the first part of the electrical station, with a capacity of 48,000 kilowatts, are actually in operation. Theoretically, the blast furnaces have a capacity of 1000 tons of pig iron a day, but actually the output varies between 550 and 850 tons a day. The technique of operating these industrial monsters has not been fully mastered.

2,500,000 Tons of Steel a Year

When it is finished Magnitogorsk will possess, according to present plans, eight blast furnaces, 28 Martens open-hearth furnaces, each with a capacity of 300 tons of steel a day, eight coke batteries, a mine with a productive capacity of 11,000,000 tons of ore a year, a much more powerful electrical station and a number of supplementary structures.

The ultimate annual output of the plant is estimated at 2,500,000 tons of steel and at 4,000,000 tons of pig iron, depending on whether the productivity of the blast furnaces can be raised by 50 per cent or more above the present estimated capacity of 1000 tons a day.

When will this enormous piece of construction be finished? Officially, a date about the end of 1933 or the early part of 1934 is suggested. But if one considers the handicaps under which the enterprise labors—fluctuating and largely unskilled labor, uncertain transportation conditions, shortage of fully trained men, from engineers to expert mechanics—and takes into account that repeated experience has shown that in Russia, even more than in other countries, a considerable period is apt to elapse between the completion of an undertaking and the attainment of full productive capacity, one will perhaps not go far astray in predicting that 1935, barring unforeseen complications, will see Magnitogorsk turning out its iron and steel at something like capacity.

Will Swap Iron for Coal

Magnitogorsk is one part of a huge coal-iron combination. It has Russia's richest reserves of iron, but no coal. Some 1400 miles to the east, in the Kuznetzk basin of Siberia, is the largest known coal field in the Soviet Union. Kuznetzk, in turn has no iron. So an exchange of Kuznetzk coal for Magnitogorsk iron is developing.

Trains with Kuznetzk coal arrive in Magnitogorsk and depart laden with Magnitogorsk iron ore, which will feed another large steel plant, smaller in dimensions than Magnitogorsk, which is already making its contribution to the country's stock of pig iron. This exchange of coal and iron will assume increasingly larger proportions as Magnitogorsk and Kuznetzk advance further in their construction programs, and an extensive program of double-tracking and otherwise improving railroad facilities between the two centers is under way.

This large-scale exchange is the most striking example of the economic interdependence which is at the foundation of the so-called Ural-Kuznetzk combination, a many-sided scheme for the intensive development of the Ural territory, western Siberia and parts of Kazakstan and other adjacent regions.

Artists Hold Fair At Santa Barbara

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—There was nothing hackneyed about the Artists' Fair here recently. The idea originated in Paris, traveled to New York and now on to Santa Barbara.

A number of booths had been built around the spacious and historic De la Guerra Plaza. Pictures have seldom been seen to such advantage, set on easels, or hanging from beach umbrellas. One woman in her painting smock, went on calmly finishing her latest work. Pictures were sold, and, in case of a few of the leading artists, auctioned off.

According to the newest technique of salesmanship barter was not unusual, some of the smaller canvases being exchanged for future services, professional and personal.

Visitors in great numbers flocked through the Plaza, many of them in colorful costume. The Community Orchestra played at intervals. Professional dancers gave their services in an interlude of exhibition dancing. The day wound up with a dinner and dance in El Paseo.

4-H SHORT COURSE GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Approximately 300 rural girls and as many boys were registered recently for the 4-H short course being given at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering. Those in direct charge are Mr. L. R. Harrell, state club leader, and Miss Ruth Current, district home agent.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

YOUNG MAN with own car desires agency for useful, quick-selling article. Address Box E-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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FOUR BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS. EIGHT WEEKS AND SIX MONTHS. RED, BROWN, AND BLACK AND TAN. AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE PURCHASE. EXCELLENT STRAIN AND MARKINGS.
Mrs. Tobe C. Deutschmann, 266 Sherman St., Canton, Mass.

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1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements, convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES. 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

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CHOICE 1-2-3 room suites, latest improvements, $25 up. Kenmore 0510. Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Back Bay Opposite Art Museum—1 room suites $30 to $35 and 2 rooms $45 to $50; references. 454 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON, 1 Block from Beacon St.—4 and 5 rooms, mahogany gumwood finish, tile kitchen and bath, Frigidaire, fireplaces; desirable tenants. 8 Medfield St. Phone Circle 9751.

TAPPAN TERRACE—BROOKLINE, MASS. NEW ultra-modern apts. of 5 and 6 rooms including refrigeration, etc.; newest low rates. Apply premises, 311-325 Tappan St., or Kenmore 0510.

114 FENWAY

SIX ROOMS, reception hall and bath; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Janitor, or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
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87 ST. STEPHEN STREET

Suites, 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, electric refrigeration; rents reasonable. Apply on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 209 Washington St., Boston. Tel. LAFayette 7040.

BACK BAY, BOSTON

1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO. 131 Audubon Road Commonwealth 4740.

DORCHESTER, MASS.
56 LYNDHURST ST.

Completely remodelled heated apartment of 4 rooms and large reception hall, Frigidaire; handy to rapid transit. Talbot 6001.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $50 and $55
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

LINCOLN HALLS

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Extra large reception halls, all front rooms; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, $80; 1 room, kitchenette, bath, $33 and up. SPACIOUSNESS best describes these front suites; free refrigeration; latest type elevator; carefully restricted building.

WALK TO CHURCH

GEORGE A. GILES, Management
University 6477
Mr. Rogers, Supt., 11 Audubon Road

MATTAPAN, MASS.—5 rooms and bath, garage, gumwood finish, fireplace, screened porches; convenient. Milton 1692.

TETLOW HALL APARTMENTS

In the Fenway, in educational center, corner Evans Way and Tetlow St., Boston; 1 minute from Huntington Ave., 10 minutes from Boylston St. subway; beautiful corner suite of large living room, dining room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath, refrigeration; abundance of heat and hot water, south and west exposure; also beautiful suite on 4th floor of large living room, alcove, bedroom, kitchenette and bath, refrigeration; concession in rent until Sept. 1; fine tenants, excellent janitor service, absolute quiet, surrounded by open space. Tel. Longwood 8546.

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KENmore 3000
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Exceptional opportunity, 5-room lower apartment, attractively furnished, large living room and sun parlor, 2 fireplaces, screened porch. Phone Newton North 1560. Owner, J. C. THOMAS, 34 Prescott St., Newtonville, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Opposite rose garden, 2 beautifully furnished 1-room, kitcheneette and bath apartments, maid service if desired. Apply Suite 5, 73 Audubon Rd. Ken. 6683.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

DORCHESTER, MASS., 40 Moultrie St., Codman Sq. District—7 rooms, reception hall; quiet residential; very desirable; reasonable rental.

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4-5-6 rooms—$70 up per month
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46 St., 140 East, at Lexington Avenue

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NEW YORK CITY, 72 W. 69th—7 light rooms, $70, $80; convenient location; good value; near park, subway, "L." 2-E, ROUZEE.

PLEASANT apartments, 23-27 St. Stephen St.—Electric refrigeration; convenient to The Mother Church. Call MR. PATTERSON, Kenmore 8187.

APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO-ROOM apartment, not first floor; must have porch; near Runkle, Pierce or Lawrence schools, Brookline; reasonable; Sept. 1. F-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BOATING, bathing, fishing, vegetables, milk, cream, eggs, chicken; rates $12 per week. H. O. WHEELER, Elmhurst Farm, Contoocook, N. H.

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MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—Charming home, unusual beauty; perfect food, dainty rooms, and camps; 36th season. Tel. 98. Booklet.

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SHARON, MASS., 36 Pine Grove Ave.—Furnished 8-room house, fireplace, sleeping porch, garage; set in pine grove; 25 minutes from Boston; near railroad station; rent reasonable. MRS. D. L. STARR, Sharon 312.

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WELLESLEY HILLS

Gentleman's New England colonial estate of 7 acres; vicinity of Wellesley College, Dana Hall, Harvard University, historical New England and North Shore; 10 miles from Boston; near golf course; modern colonial house, furnished, 5 masters' bedrooms, 2 baths, servants' rooms and bath, piazzas, sun parlor, garden, vegetables, chickens, fruit, grape pergola, perennial borders; garage; service of gardener; 1 riding horse; ideal house for parents desiring to have children live at home while having their schooling and early college education. For further particulars apply to L. H. SWIFT, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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FOOTHILLS OF BERKSHIRES—An old New England homestead accommodates a few guests; shady, cool, peaceful; good home cooking, fresh eggs, milk, vegetables, fruit. "MAPLEWOOD," Park Lane, New Milford, Conn.

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TWIN ELMS, W. Thornton, N. H., on D. W. Highway—Small comfortable home (accommodates 4) good table, milk, cream. MRS. D. J. ARNOLD.

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COHASSET, MASS.—Attractive 5 acres old pines, cedars and hardwood with small Cape Cod cottage; very low price; reasonable terms. Address G. M. LONG, 47 W. Cedar St., Boston.

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NEEDHAM, MASS., 66 Powers St.—Quick sale, $8000, attractive 7-room house, hot water heat, beautiful grounds, fruit trees.

RESORTS

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.—The Brandon furnished apartments, 1 to 5, 65 Bay View Ave., $7 per up. MRS. A. BUCKHOFF.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

COLORED man, wife, desire household work, small estate, farm, etc. Hub. 7026, or Box F-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, single, neat appearing, would like work driving private or commercial; experienced; excellent references. Write Box F-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HELPER, capable and willing, good cook, would stay with lady, not heavy work; references. Telephone Com. 0164 (Boston).

COMPANION-READER, strong and willing; home and small wage; Christian Scientists preferred. Box 216, Lakeville, Conn.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper wishes position, business couple or widower's home; loves children; prefers good home to high wages. MRS. NOWELL, 20 Prichard Ave., Somerville, Mass.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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TO MANUFACTURERS
Electric Motors, Refrigeration, Crude Oil Engines
We are interested in securing sole agencies covering the Dominion of New Zealand for the above lines.
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EXTRA money easily earned selling finest quality 21-card, $1 Christmas assortment; large commissions; sample box on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. 8-3, Fitchburg, Mass.

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WANTED—Lady to make and sell the new fadeless wood-fiber flowers; good money-maker; free samples on request. Write REAL ART FLOWER STUDIOS, 754 W. 7th, Los Angeles, California.

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SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 32 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

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PACIFIC COAST sales organization, with offices at Los Angeles and Portland, which has an established trade with the hardware, mill supply and electrical jobbers, offers efficient representation on a commission basis, to one or more manufacturers of reputable lines. E. C. WARD CO., 452 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles.

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HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners; bonded service. 8439 Sunset Blvd. Cr. 4101.

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Minneapolis duplex, well located, with adjoining house, all rented, want property preferably clear and improved in Los Angeles. MRS. FRANK LARRABEE, 852 N. LaBrea, Los Angeles, Calif.

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ROOMS TO LET

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Hosiery, Lingerie Salesladies
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
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Quality Foods *Courtesy Service*

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EXPERT GREASING SERVICE
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Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
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Excellent Food and Service
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Worthmor Ice Cream
has it
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FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

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We specialize in highest grade western meats. Fresh vegetables, the best on the market. Fruit and groceries of every kind at prices that will surprise.
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WHITE CAR SERVICE

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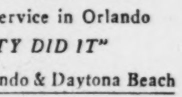

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EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING
Work done while you wait.
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South Florida's Greatest Home Owned Food Institution
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Keep Smiling
BLUE BUNNY
SERVICE STATION
701 PLATT STREET Phone H 28-321

BECKWITH-RANGE
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TAMPA, FLA.

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567
"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"

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Mi-Ladies' Beauty Shoppe
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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
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DRY CLEANING CO.
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The STAR LAUNDRY
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Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
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Twenty Years on the Square
The Home Is the Only Competitor.
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Local Classified Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AWNINGS

BERLIN- JALOUSIE - REPARATURWERKSTATT, auch Neuanfertigung. Kurt MULLER, Bln.-Siemensstadt, Reis Strasse 19. - Sunblinds made and repaired.

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VIOLIN by LORENZO GUADAGNINI, dated 1740, in first-class condition, carrying certificate from W. E. Hill & Sons, London, who state "the instrument is the finest specimen of the maker's work known to us"; price £1000 sterling. Apply to owner, L. B. ANDREAE, "Tahuna," Costessey, Norwich, England.

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PARIS.—Madame Lagourgue, 6 Porte Point-du-Jour, gives English, French lessons. Former Lycée and high school teacher.

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GERMANY—Engineer seeks post. - MASCHINEN-INGENIEUR (28), Erfahrungen in Walzwerks - u. Aufbereitungsanlagen, allgemeinem Maschinenbau, sucht Stellung. Willy RUSCHE, Flechtingerstr. 33, Magdeburg W.

YOUNG lady, German, some French knowledge, seeks position mother's help, companion; pocket money desired. Box O-69, The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue Opéra, Paris.

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STUTTGART—Quiet home for rest and study. Christian Scientists welcome.
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EUROPE

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VIENNA

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im altbekannten Tuchgeschäft
KARL JULISCH
Wien I, Jasomirgottstrasse 6
(neben Handschuhgeschäft Dusl)

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COPENHAGEN

COAL and COKE
Jørgen Gabe's Brændselsforretning
Ellinorsvej 8
Charl. Telf. Ordrup 3460

JOINER
A. J. LIND
Bianco Lunos Alle 9
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Repairing and Polishing of Furniture

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Many years of experience.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, AFRICA

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THE BEST
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2, RUE SÉDILLOT
Tel: Ségur 44-49

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EMBROIDERIES
Our colors guaranteed fast.
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New Models Daily
Moderate Prices
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Tel.: Anjou 06-32

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Every Modern Comfort. Appt. with bath & W. C. from Frs. 55. Pension from Frs. 75
RESTAURANT

Gaine Du Barry
First Floor
9, Place de la Madeleine
CORSETS MOULDED TO FIGURE
BRASSIERES, DESHABILLÉS, PYJAMAS
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(Champs-Elysées)
Tel.: Elysées 91-79

Danish Pastry Shop
Tea Room
Light Luncheons
4, Avenue de l'Opéra
Tel.: Opéra 08-28

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TEA ROOMS
7, Avenue de l'Opéra

Albert AUSBURGER
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PARIS
(Continued)

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Here you will find English and American Books, newspapers, magazines, etc.
Light lunches are served with food suited to American tastes.
TUDOR TEA ROOM
248, rue de Rivoli
Very Convenient
WHS

You can get
Walk-Over
SHOES —
in PARIS
at 34, Boulevard des Italiens
19 & 21, Bd. des Capucines
FIT AND SERVICE GUARANTEED
Just as you get them at home.
Up-to-date American style.
AAA to E

ELYSEE Coiffure
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Tel.: Elysées 53-16, 54-27
One of the best equipped Coiffeurs in Paris.
Special room for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

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Best Materials and Workmanship
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HOME COOKING, FRESH VEGETABLES.
CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY.
English Spoken. Se Habla Espagnol.

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Operated by Experts—Soft Water
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American, English and French dishes at very moderate prices.
Closed Thursdays.

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PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
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GERMANY

BERLIN

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Bildereinrahmungen
Neuverglasung
Reparaturen sowie Glasversicherung
Glaserei B. Borgmann
C. 2 Kl. Poststr. 4. Tel. E. 1. Berolina 1753

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FURNITURE, *also* SUITES
Large selection, low prices, easy payments.
Gediegene, eleg. Einrichtungen, Einzelmöbel Gr. Auswahl, niedrige Preise, Zahlungserleicht.

Ladies' Hairdressers
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Die individuelle Bedienung zu soliden Preisen
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ANTON PLOCEK
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Grosse Passage, Laden 16
Big Arcade, Shop 16

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BERLIN N 113 MALMOER STR. 14

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Mechanische Werkstatt
Spezialität: Elektrische Türöffner
Irisblenden für Foto, Kino, Theater etc.

GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

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Kaiserallee 22, Ecke Trautenaustr.
Tel. J 2 Oliva 487
Konservierungsannahme
Umarbeitungen Reparaturen

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(Inh. Alfred Thieke)
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Siemensstadt: Brunnenstr. 27
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Konserven, Mehl- u. Mühlenfabrikate

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Ein 7½ to LASTWAGEN - ANHÄNGER
5x2 mtr., elastic, bereift, solide Baurt, verkauft BUTCHEREIT, Preis RM 1850.-. Untergestellt bei Jordan, Berlin SW 19, Neue Grünstr. 16

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H. LANGENBECK, Kleist. Str. 26a
FEINE HANDARBEITEN
Spezialität: Goblins

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BERLINER HUT-COMPANIE
LUTZ & CO.
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Tel. F 5 Bergmann 2323
ELEGANTE HERREN-AUSSTATTUNGEN

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New line: Most fashionable Knitwear.
Agents for F. O. Salzmann, Dresden.
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Regenschirme, Reparaturen, Strickmoden

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Damen-Frisier-Salon
Dauerwellen, Wasserwellen, Ondulation
Paulenstrasse 106

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to Measure and Ready-Made
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Moscinsky Str. 2/1
DAMENMODEN
Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung
Kleider/Mäntel/Kostüme

FRANKFURT a/M.

Department Stores
ALLES SCHÖNE
Alles Neue
in nur guten Qualitäten finden Sie preiswert stets bei
SCHNEIDER
Das neuzeitliche grosse Kaufhaus
Frankfurt a. M., Zeil, Ecke Stiftstrasse

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Unsere Qualitäts-Schuhwaren zu jetzt zeitgemässen Preisen!
English spoken!

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Englische und deutsche Stoffe

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FERDINANDSTRASSE 23

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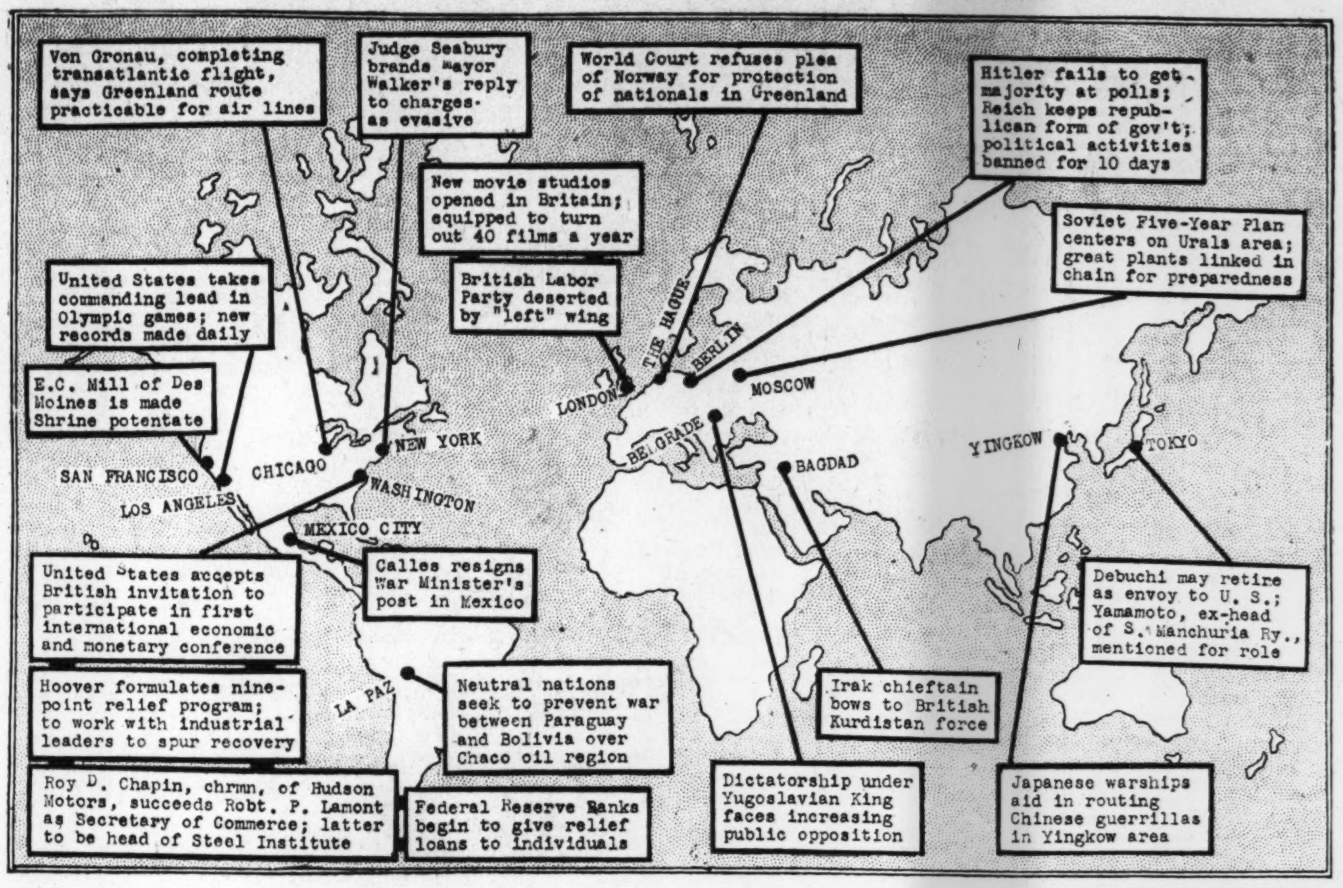
Specialist in all branches of Beauty Culture including Permanent Waving. Sole N. Z. agent "Large-Wave" Sachet. Tel. 47.494

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Von Gronau, completing transatlantic flight, says Greenland route practicable for air lines
Judge Seabury brands Mayor Walker's reply to charges as evasive
World Court refuses plea of Norway for protection of nationals in Greenland
Hitler fails to get majority at polls; Reich keeps republican form of gov't; political activities banned for 10 days
New movie studios opened in Britain; equipped to turn out 40 films a year
British Labor Party deserted by "left" wing
Soviet Five-Year Plan centers on Urals area; great plants linked in chain for preparedness
United States takes commanding lead in Olympic games; new records made daily
E.C. Mill of Des Moines is made Shrine potentate
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MEXICO CITY
LONDON
THE HAGUE
BERLIN
MOSCOW
BELGRADE
BAGDAD
YINGKOW
TOKYO
LA PAZ
United States accepts British invitation to participate in first international economic and monetary conference
Calles resigns War Minister's post in Mexico
Debuchi may retire as envoy to U. S.; Yamamoto, ex-head of S. Manchuria Ry., mentioned for role
Hoover formulates nine-point relief program; to work with industrial leaders to spur recovery
Neutral nations seek to prevent war between Paraguay and Bolivia over Chaco oil region
Irak chieftain bows to British Kurdistan force
Roy D. Chapin, chrmn. of Hudson Motors, succeeds Robt. P. Lamont as Secretary of Commerce; latter to be head of Steel Institute
Federal Reserve Banks begin to give relief loans to individuals
Dictatorship under Yugoslavian King faces increasing public opposition
Japanese warships aid in routing Chinese guerrillas in Yingkow area

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

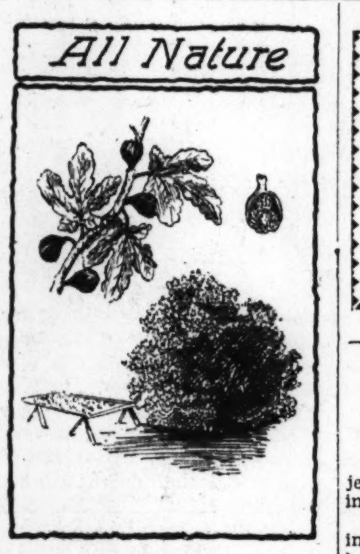


Fig Tree

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FIGS grown in California instead of Smyrna? Impossible, nearly everyone said. And so it was until the United States Department of Agriculture found the solution in 1899 and started a new American industry.

Smyrna and many other parts of Asia Minor, including places of biblical note, have long produced the world's best figs. When California was first settled, numerous attempts were made to raise figs there, and young trees were imported year after year with no success. The fruit would appear, though no flowers were seen, and after growing to a certain point the figs would drop off before ripening. Why?

Mr. Roeding of Fresno County found the answer. In order to have fruit, he reasoned, there must first appear flowers. These he found grew inside the fleshy receptacle which we term the fig! It seemed as though some prankster had turned things outside in. Now in order to grow to full size, bear seeds, have the fragrance, flavor, and sweetness of the Smyrna fig these flowers inside the pudding-bag shaped fig must be dusted with pollen. How was this process carried on? There was only a tiny pinhole in the tip of the fig which led to where the flowers were. Through this entrance some insect crept to get the nectar, and wiping its feet on the fig flower's doormat supplied it with the dusty pollen it needed so much. But this occurred only in Smyrna, and what was the insect?

Mr. Roeding took pollen from the Capri fig and forced it into the tiny entrance with the result that after all the figs which were not so treated had dropped off, his treated fruit continued to grow and finally ripened to maturity. Then came word from the East that the agent of pollenation was discovered. It was a tiny wasp, so tiny indeed as to be almost invisible to the naked eye, but large enough to be of great service to the fig tree and consequently to man. Today California and the southern states produce hundreds of tons of Smyrna figs annually which would be impossible without the assistance of the efficient "production manager," a hungry Blastophaga wasp which searches each flower for the nectar it desires and unconsciously performs a great service to men.

The fig belongs in the bread-fruit family in the same group as the mulberry. Though native to the East it has been introduced into Europe as well as into America. Today, when an orchard is desired, the nurserymen always supply the grower with the required number of young Smyrna trees, and sufficient wild ones too that produce quantities of pollen, as well as a stock of wasps. After a few years of care nature sets these things at balance and the fig grower has but to gather his figs.

Of all the trees mentioned in the Bible, the fig is first, occurring in the third chapter of Genesis. It was a common tree in Palestine, for this was "a land of wheat, and barley, and fig-trees and pomegranates."

Brevities

Miami Daily News: The Explorers' Club of New York City has been forced to move into cheaper quarters. Just imagine those daring invaders of the African jungles fearing a little thing like the wolf at the door.

Boston Hotel and Travel News: Hoard times will soon be over.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

EDUCATION is an ornament in prosperity and a refuge in adversity.—ARISTOTLE.

In Lighter Vein

Sold

A suburban housewife entered a jeweler's shop and leaned confidingly over the counter.

"Mr. Gold," she commenced, gushingly, "I want your advice. I've just bought this little ring at the sale over the road, but I don't know how to pronounce the name. Is it turkoise or turkwoise?"

The jeweler handled the ring.

"The correct pronunciation, madam," he said, after a while, "is glass."—*Answers.*

A Lesson

Rafferty bored 10 feet into a mining claim, and then abandoned it. Another took it up, and at 11 feet struck gold.

When Rafferty heard the news, he exclaimed, "I'll never leave another claim until I've gone a foot further!"—*Chicago News.*

A Fish Story

"It was the biggest fish I ever hooked—and before I knew it I was pulled out of the boat," said the fisherman.

"You must have got thoroughly wet," said the innocent bystander.

"Not at all," said the fisherman. "I fell on the fish."

The Undesired Conviction

First Lawyer: "Did his speech carry conviction?"

Second Lawyer: "It did! His client got five years!"—*Case and Comment.*

Not All

Summer Boarder: "Oh, I'd just love to be a farmer, to live with the blue sky overhead!"

Farmer Jones: "Yes, that would be all right if the blue sky was the farmer's only overhead." — *Pathfinder.*

The Reminder

Wife: "I'm toasting my toes at the camp fire."

Hubby: "Be careful, dear. You can't scrape toes."

Very Busy

Twenty-seventh Vice-President: "So you were very busy yesterday?"

Twenty-eighth Vice-President: "I certainly was. I didn't get out to the golf club until nearly noon."

Just a Pun

"Those Arab acrobats twist themselves into all sorts of shapes."

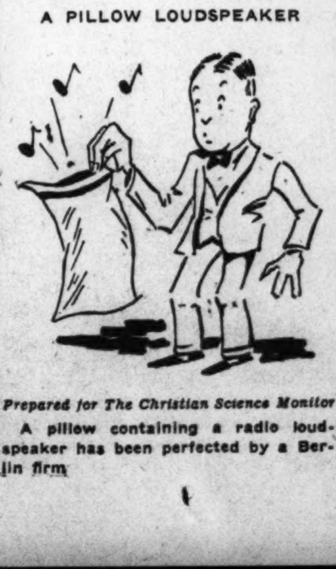
"Ah, they're regular folding Bedouins!"—*Pathfinder.*

Try It

An independent survey reveals the best method of keeping white flannels clean for any length of time is to dye them black.

Worth Knowing

A PILLOW LOUDSPEAKER



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A pillow containing a radio loudspeaker has been perfected by a Berlin firm

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sacrilegious ("Reader," who asks why the addition of *sac* to *religious* should have resulted in transposing the *e* and first *i*)—This word, as we mentioned once before in this column, has always been considered a catchword in spelling contests, for its evident connection with things sacred has caused the unwary to assume that the latter part of the word was spelled like "religious." The fact is that this word was compounded from the Latin *sacer*, "sacred," and *legere*, "to gather or pick up," and from the first has been used to characterize the act of one who committed the sin of misappropriating what was consecrated to holy service.

Since there is confusion about the spelling of the word, there is also a tendency to mispronounce it. It should be sounded *sak-rih-le'-jus* (*a* as in hat, *i* as in it, *e* as in key, *u* as in circus; secondary stress on first syllable).

Sinai—Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni* (each *i* as in ice).

Leviticus—*Le-vit'-ih-kus* (*e* as in create, each *i* as in it, *u* as in circus).

Romans—*Ro'-manz* (o long, *a* as in *a*ccount). The *a*, unless we are careful, has a tendency to lapse into the short *u* sound, and we suppose that in rapid colloquial conversation *Ro'-munz* might be acceptable. But not for formal public reading. The *a* in the following words should be watched (in each instance it should be sounded as our *a* in account or Romans):

Carnal (not carnul)
Normal (not normul)
Material (not materiul)
Central (not centrul)
Mortal (not mortul)
Reversal (not reversul)
Spiritual (not spirituul)
Eternal (not eternul)
Personal (not personul)
Human (not humun)
Mental (not mentul)
Physical (not physicul)
Substance (not substunce)
Importance (not importunce)
Significance (not significunce)
Practical (not practicul)

Bear in mind that the effort to avoid the short *u* sound should not result in too much prominence for the clipped *a*, which in each instance is in an *unaccented syllable.*

Forest—The *o* is short as in fodder or fox—virtually the *ah* sound. The phonetic respelling would be approximately *fahr'-est*, not *faw'-rest*. This short *o* should be guarded also in the following:

Mocked (not mawked)
Authority (not authawrity)
Forsake (not fawrsake)
Morally (not mawrally)
Mortality (not mawrtality)
Immortality (not immawrtality)
Corporeal (not cawrporeal)
Incorporeal (not incawrporeal)

"Dearly beloved" in Phil. iv: 1—In both instances "beloved" should be sounded preferably as three syllables, *be-luv'-ed*.

Bethsaida—Four syllables, *Beth-say'-ih-da* (*e* as in get, first *a* as in ace, *i* as in it, second *a* as in sofa; secondary stress on first syllable). Not *Beth-say'-da*.

Superfluity—Do not strain at making the second *u* long—*u* is never long after *fl*. The first *u*, however, is long, *su-per-floo'-ih-ty* (*e* as in maker, *i* as in it; secondary stress on first syllable).

Every—Preferably three syllables, *ev'-er-y*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

A cubic foot of lead weighs over 707 pounds?

President Roosevelt made a short airplane flight at Fort Myers, Va.?

At the age of 33 Herbert Hoover was making $100,000 a year?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends in Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

TWO elderly women operate a small café in the suburbs of the city. For some unaccountable reason they had a rush of trade late one evening. Consternation took possession, for it was too late to get additional supplies from the neighborhood store, and the kitchen workers were weary.

Among the diners were two young men who had contemplated going to the theater following their meal. Comprehending the distress of the owners of the café, one of the men offered his car and his services to bring supplies, while the other turned in to help with the kitchen detail, washing dishes, waiting on tables, and helping generally to restore order and rally the spirits of the workers.

The grateful women have said many times that without the efficient and timely assistance of these young men, their business might have suffered inestimably, for prospective customers would have gone away impatiently, while those who remained might have been unfavorably impressed by poor service. Those who noticed their offer, and the consequent relief, went away feeling that their hearts, as well as their bodies, had been nourished.

What They Say

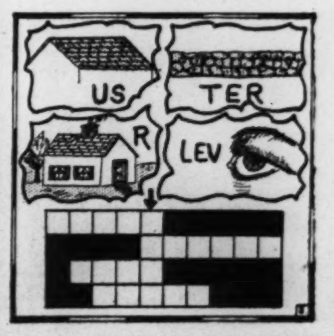
"Of Course You Don't Drink"

"When any man says to me, 'Of course you do not drink, because you are a minister,' I say: 'That has nothing to do with it. I do not drink because I am a citizen, and I try to be loyal to the law and considerate of those who cannot withstand temptation as I can.'"—*Bishop William Lawrence.*

Speaking of Russia

"I feel that all efforts toward peace and better understanding among the nations must be indefinitely retarded so long as one-sixth of the earth's surface, occupied by the third largest population in the world, is estranged and afraid."—*Senator Borah.*

Boys Names Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The names of four boys are represented in the pictures. By writing these names horizontally in the proper spaces, you will find, reading downward as indicated by the arrow, the name of a sport most boys enjoy.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Separated Words puzzle:

First line from upper left corner to lower right corner. Second line from middle of top side to middle of bottom side. Third line from lower left corner to middle of right side.

The words are bat, mat, sat, rat, fat, hat, cat

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1932

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
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The Christian Science Monitor

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EDITORIALS

Stepping Backward

BENITO MUSSOLINI, Dictator of Italy and founder of Fascism, has spoken. "Perpetual peace," he declaims, "is impossible." And lest this utterance be considered as mere *obiter dictum,* he bulwarks it with the further declaration that "Fascism does not believe in its possibility."

At this point the Duce warms to his subject, and simple declaration rises to something akin to fulmination. "Fascism," he asserts, "rejects pacificism, which implies renunciation of struggle and cravenness in the face of sacrifice." Almost one hears the saber-rattling, the once favored diversion of another modern Cæsar now rusticating in sequestered exile. Here is the Italian Dictator's present attitude toward the so-called art of war:

> Only war carries all human energies to the height of tension and gives the seal of nobility to peoples that have the courage to confront it.

Strange words from one who in a radio broadcast to America on New Year's Day, 1931, emphasized:

> Italy—let me repeat it—never will take the initiative in starting a war. Italy needs peace. Fascism desires to secure for the Italian people, in coöperation with all other peoples of the world, a future of prosperity and peace.

Strange, too, from one who informed Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, in an interview just over a year ago that "peace and disarmament have been chosen as the objectives of Italy."

Under the paternalistic régime of Il Duce the press of Italy is tightly muzzled. If it were not so, some temerarious contributor to Il Popolo d'Italia, in which Signor Mussolini's latest excoriation of peace appears, might point out some gruesome but graphic passages from Henri Barbusse's "Le Feu," a soldier-writer's realistic description of what war really is—a description so vivid that the French Government found it expedient to ban it during war time. In its pages, as in those of "All Quiet on the Western Front" and "Tell England," one searches in vain for Il Duce's "seal of nobility"; they tell with grim and startling photographic clearness of horrors innumerable, of dirt, disillusion and despair. One is inclined to inquire, too, how a race is ennobled by the decimation of its ablest members and the teaching of hatred to the rest.

No, Signor Mussolini has not increased his stature by his latest outburst. As a matter of fact, a world desperately bent on banishing war refuses to take his newer thesis as seriously as he takes himself. It holds fast to that greater vision of an approaching day when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Not Too Great a Price

A NEW situation has been created, not so much by the Lausanne Treaty—which is indeed merely a formal recognition of the new situation—as by the material collapse of the conditions in which the collection of debts might have been practicable and profitable. Certain it is that the European countries, in virtually obliterating their war obligations to one another, place the United States in the unenviable position either of consenting to reëxamine benevolently the war obligations of Europe to America, or of being held responsible for prolonging difficulties which many authorities believe are accentuated by the system of international indebtedness.

It is necessary, therefore, to reconsider the whole question in the light of what has been done at Lausanne. We must not suppose that the European nations, who largely relied upon German payments in order to pay their own debts to America, abolished—except for a relatively insignificant sum—their credits on Germany with a light heart, before receiving the slightest assurance that the United States would take a more lenient view of their liabilities. Countries do not deprive themselves of resources, even though those resources are largely theoretical, when they themselves are heavily indebted, unless they are fully persuaded that they cannot do otherwise.

Why, then, have they virtually wiped out their credits without waiting for their debts to be wiped out? It is assuredly not for the pleasure of putting America in a dilemma. No, this is no trick of debtors endeavoring to escape their liabilities; for their liabilities were well covered by the normal proceeds of the Young plan, which they have now destroyed.

The answer is simple. They are convinced that the attempt to collect these debts can result only in disaster. They suggest that in present circumstances American insistence on its claims will be equally disastrous.

In ordinary conditions of prosperity, the ethical aspect of debts is conclusive. Money which has been borrowed must be repaid. Of that there can be no doubt. But, faced with the prospect of ruin, the European creditors believe that however righteous were their demands on Germany—and in that respect France at least has not changed its view—the question is no longer one of rights, but of what is possible; and they argue that the answer they have given to Germany is the answer which, on practical grounds, must be given by America to Europe.

Self-interest rather than generosity, wise financial policy rather than quixotic self-abnegation, has induced Germany's debtors to refrain from maintaining claims which, while completing the financial destruction of Germany, would bring no benefits to themselves, but, by repercussion, would shatter their own chances of recovery. They believe that in relieving Germany they relieve themselves and act in the best interest of the world.

What applies to Germany's debts applies, in some degree at least, to the European debts to America. Certainly America is entitled to insist on the letter of the bond, but such a course would, it is calculated, prolong economic dislocation and damage the entire fabric of international exchanges. Were this the case, America would gain nothing, and would unquestionably be involved in the losses that would ensue.

Therefore, the question is whether it is better to stand on contracts which cannot be executed, and so shake the foundations of trade and commerce; or to treat the debtors with a magnanimity that is really enlightened self-interest. The first thing is to restore international prosperity, from which everybody would profit; and if the price to be paid is a rearrangement and reduction of international debts, that price will not be too great.

More Important Than Talking

THE gold of work has risen considerably in value over the silver of speech. Mr. Owen D. Young, financier, when refusing an invitation to address a large organization, declared, "In these days it is necessary to conserve every minute of time and ounce of energy for something more important than talking."

Perhaps others besides financiers have come to realize that working has today a higher cash value than the talking which was once so much a part of American business.

There was a time when almost every sales staff included at least one "good talker" who reposed amazing confidence in his skill to "talk 'em into an order." Glad-handing, entertainment, luncheons, perhaps even stronger refreshment, were his stock in trade. Regularly and persistently he made "friendly calls," and broke into the busy day of many executives with much and sundry conversation.

Inside many organizations the "good talker" flourished as the "office politician." If given encouragement by even the flicker of an eyelid, he started a personal conversation on any one of a number of subjects that had little relation to the work at hand. Gift collections, organization picnics and house athletics were his specialties. He never missed an opportunity to "jolly the boys" or to "get next to the boss."

These silver-tongued folks do not seem to be quite so much in evidence of late. Perhaps they have learned that sales records and production volume are not achieved nearly so rapidly by conversation as by perspiration, and that entertaining buyers and pulling inside wires are dangerous substitutes for rendering helpful services. A few business jolts may have awakened them to realize that "conserving every minute of time and ounce of energy" for giving honest and helpful services is the surest way of building sound success.

"No Compromise With Evil"

A PHRASE in the published indorsement of all dry candidates, including President Hoover, issued by the Kentucky Committee of One Thousand Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, might well be considered by voters elsewhere than in that State.

"No compromise with evil" is its recommendation. It sees no occasion for congressmen to vote to submit a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the various states, and advises "all believers in the orderly processes of constitutional government" to support those candidates for Congress who will stand by that part of the basic law.

Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment can be brought about only by another amendment, and Article V of the Constitution sets forth that Congress shall propose amendments "whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary." Congressmen or candidates for Congress who may be deafened to the desires of the less articulate populace by the tomtoms of the wets should consider carefully that quoted clause. Surely no necessity can be conceived for restoring conditions that prevailed in the days of the organized liquor traffic with its affiliated vice and resultant poverty, distress and crime.

The campaign for submission of repeal, if persisted in after the organization of the Seventy-third Congress in 1933, would probably operate to dominate the legislative situation, possibly during most of the term of the new Administration, and interfere with the conduct of business of far greater importance. The defeat, at the outset, of any proposal to submit repeal will permit Congress to proceed with its work of reconstruction.

If candidates recognize the far-reaching possible consequences of their yielding to the demand of an overly vocal minority for resubmission, they will hesitate before pledging themselves to such a vote. At all events, the reëlection of a majority of the present dry membership of Congress or the election of known drys in their places would be the best possible evidence of a popular judgment that a vote by the states on a repeal amendment is neither necessary nor desirable.

"Dressing Up" for Sunday

THE inmates of a Massachusetts state penal institution are to have Sunday suits. During the week they work in overalls and blue shirts. On Sundays in the future they are to wear black trousers and white shirts. The morale, officials think, will be improved.

The fashion in vogue some years ago of "dressing up" for Sunday has seemingly passed. People nowadays wear their Sunday clothes to the office and, except for the man who dons morning coat, striped trousers, silk topper and white spats, a parade of churchgoers might as well be one to the skyscrapers of business on any day of the week.

Looking back, it cannot be denied that there was something edifying about the custom of donning one's "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes. Little Willie didn't care so much for it, but he outgrew that when he arrived at that age when the little girl next door became to him something else than merely an animate object that screamed shrilly and ran when he chased her with a caterpillar. Mother and the girls looked forward to primping up in their Sunday best with silks and brocades and stiffly starched white petticoats that made a pleasant froufrou when one walked.

Dad liked it too, even if he did make a fuss about it. He felt lifted a little above his everyday self when the old, wrinkled pepper and salt was on its nail in the closet and he was safely —and tightly—encased within the sleek broadcloth against which the polished white front of his "boiled shirt" gleamed like a slab of marble.

There is no doubt. There was something that contributed to one's self-esteem in "dressing up" for Sunday, even if there was a subsequent relief when, on Monday morning, the faithful everyday duds resumed their duty. Even today there is a most wholesome effect on the average individual in a change of raiment when the day's work is done.

As to the men in the Massachusetts institution, the change to Sunday clothes may be regarded as a step toward rehabilitation of their self-respect and release from the routine of confinement. As to the rest of us, whether we wear a different suit of clothes on Sunday or not, there is something to be gained in a freshened mental attitude and a freeing of thought from the imprisoning material cares of the week.

Seeing the Home Town First

THE vacationist with no place to go ruefully contemplates his bookshelves. An entire precise row of guidebooks about every country under the sun are reminders of former vacations, or of those planned or hoped for. To many this year those books are less useful than formerly. To the would-be vacationist's way of thinking, there should be one book in his travel library, a book of immediate practical value. The title? "So You're Going to Stay at Home" is as good as any for a book as yet unwritten.

The Herald Tribune Magazine has proposed a unique feature for stay-at-homes this summer. It offers to furnish New Yorkers with lists of economical trips about New York, ranging in price from ten cents to a dollar. A New Yorker who starts out with the English idea of making a "holiday" out of commonplace events and finding adventure by seeking it, may discover New York to be a veritable treasure chest.

Everyone knows about London's Kensington Gardens, where children and grown-ups alike sail their beautiful boats. Not so well known is the fact that the sailboat scene is duplicated in Central Park near the Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street entrance. Then there are boat trips, museums and art exhibitions, and tours to famous houses, buildings and churches. The secret of enjoying everything, however, seems to lie in never overdoing anything. If a museum is visited, go through one gallery only; a church or birthplace, then the slogan, "Do One a Day," is excellent to observe.

New York as a vacation playground is just an example of what may be found in some cities when the vacationist starts out with an adventurous urge. Of course, that book, "So You're Going to Stay at Home," listing each city together with its vacation aspect, would be immeasurably helpful. But on second thought, it might be just a nuisance. No one needs a guidebook to adventure, and strangely enough, as the stay-at-home vacationist is delightedly discovering, neither does one need a bulging purse.

The Negro and His Art

THOSE splendid artists, the Negro players in "The Green Pastures," have staged a notable comeback and possibly proved a theory. The comeback not only has reference to their return to a delighted Harlem, enthusiastically welcoming the company back to New York, but to the recrudescence of hope which their long and highly successful season has brought to a somewhat dejected American theater. As to the theory, it seems to be once again confirmed that, when the curtain rises on attractions the public want to see, the line-up at the box office keeps the ticket seller busy.

The triumph of this all-Negro troupe is no surprise to those who know the histrionic genius of the race. "Make your audience laugh and cry, and you've got a winner," is a tried and proved theater axiom. White folks have to learn the trick, often through mighty travail of stage technique and "mechanics"; it is the birthright of the Negro. If the play "The Green Pastures" was an opus of fine imagination, producing it with a company of Negro players was certainly inspiration.

Harmony, rhythm, humor and dramatic power are not the only gifts so lavishly bestowed upon the Negro. His is the rare turn of imagination, sometimes whimsical, oftener of that quality that tears at the heart strings. A Williams and Walker vaudeville team for years kept a nation rocked with laughter; Roland Hayes's delicate rendering of old French chansons and American spirituals alike holds great audiences hushed in the concert halls of two hemispheres. And the haunting minor cadence of a Georgia Negro's guitar fading in the distance as he saunters along the moonlit, jasmine-scented road to his little cabin home is something never quite forgotten by one who has ever lived down among the cotton fields.

Editorial Notes

More than twenty years ago, 200,000 acres of forest lands in Idaho were burned over. At the present reading, they are just beginning to sprout normally. But they will require a half-century more before they look as fresh and as green as they did in 1910. Perhaps present-day tourists who camp along the roadside will find an object lesson in this fact.

Northern Nebraska, its shelves laden with canned fruits and vegetables and its bins overflowing with potatoes and other fruits of the soil against the coming winter, seems to have quite successfully set up its own farm board.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

LONDON

THE other day an English weekly, the Week-End Review, printed a poem by Osbert Sitwell, entitled, "Mrs. Kimber." Like his brother and sister, Osbert Sitwell is "modern," and is suspected by his detractors of an heroic capacity for overcoming repugnance to self-advertisement. Modern poems, and most forms of modern art, estrange me. There may be hidden meanings in them, unsuspected beauties (which I cannot detect) veiled by seemingly deliberate uglinesses (which repel me).

This poem of Osbert Sitwell's was an exception. There was strength in it, and sweetness. If its meter was irregular and some of its words far-fetched, it did well what it set out to do—tell the tale of "Mrs. Kimber," an old Scottish fishwife, mother of four sailor sons, keeping her cottage clean as a smelt, darning and mending, scrubbing and dusting, and dreaming the while of her boys upon the sea. So, in my unimportant scale of values, Mr. Osbert Sitwell went up one.

The next week another writer, Mr. Eric Sutton, fell foul of Osbert Sitwell and all his tribe. He hoped that the Week-End Review would not be "infected by Sitwellismus; that miasma of decay and defeat."

As a literary critic, Mr. Eric Sutton cannot be taxed with lack of vigor. Yet he, in his turn, was presently trounced by no less a personage than the Countess of Oxford and Asquith whom her friends, and some others, still call "Margot." She confessed whole-hearted admiration for "Mrs. Kimber," said that no poem had moved her as much for many years, and added: "It is not intellectually honest that, because you dislike the Sitwells, you should shut your eyes to the beauty of a poem like 'Mrs. Kimber.'"

For once in a way, I agree with Lady Oxford.

* * *

When I wonder whether "Sitwellism" is infecting me, I seek solace in the memory of an adventure that befell me last winter in Birmingham (Eng.). Having an hour to spare I went into the Municipal Art Gallery. There a truly magnificent bust of Joseph Conrad caught my eye. I had known Conrad slightly. Many of his books I love for their smell of the sea and their masterly grasp of the English tongue. How a man who spoke broken English, while his French was almost without blemish, and who knew so little of English social ways as to call an ordinary member of the House of Lords "Monseigneur," could have written these books passes my understanding. But Conrad himself impressed me deeply. The bust of him in the Birmingham Gallery is not merely a likeness; it is the man himself.

So I looked for the sculptor's name. To my amazement it was "Epstein"—the Epstein of "Rima," of the repulsive "Day" and "Night" that disfigure—as I think—a certain public building in London. Why on earth should an artist who can do work like the bust of Conrad—his bust of the late C. P. Scott of the Manchester Guardian is, I am told, just as good—waste his time in producing monstrosities?

Friends who know more than I about these matters say that the explanation lies in the craving (not altogether conscious) of modern artists for originality; that they are afraid people should think their work "pretty." It may be so. If so, it is a sign of weakness, not of strength. When I was a student in Paris and hobnobbed with young artists, we had a phrase for this sort of thing. It was: "épater le bourgeois," or roughly, "make the crowd gape."

It is a form of self-advertisement with something of the mountebank about it. Few modern artists seem to be free from it, in paintings, sculpture and music. When I heard Ravel play some of his own pieces, I recognized it in another form. His technical command of his instrument was perfect, but he seemed to be saying: "You think you are going to hear a fine chord with pleasant resonances. Well, you just shan't. Here is an ear-splitting discord that will make you shiver and squirm!"

There is more than this in modern music and in the other forms of modern art. A rough sort of sincerity, an impatience of convention, a revolt against beauty for beauty's sake, a desire to express disjointedly the spirit of a disheveled and discordant world, may all be detected in its often uncouth mannerisms. If many adepts of the modern cult think mannerisms weightier than the matter they are supposed to reveal, others would have enough talent, or even genius, to do without mannerisms altogether, were they not so mightily afraid of discipline. The late Mr. C. E. Montague, of the Manchester Guardian, once ridiculed a mannerist poet by turning the well-known lines of Robert Burns:

> We twa hae paidl't i' the burn,
> Frae morning sun till dine;
> But seas between us braid hae roar'd
> Sin' auld lang syne.

into

> We often played
> Together
> As boys;
> He's now
> In
> America.

Which is good fun. But there remains the question why no modern poet can equal the smooth grace and beauty of the Elizabethans, or, for all their striving after originality, produce a line comparable to Spenser's:

> "Is not short pain well borne that brings
> long ease?"

The answer lies not so much in the greater power of Elizabethan minds, or in their scrupulous regard for the discipline of metric forms like the sonnet, as in the fact that standards in the Golden Age of English literature were high, and that the taste of a limited public had been refined by classical culture. It lies, too, in the fact that the Elizabethans expressed the spirit of a time which has escaped us, just as, in music, nearly two centuries later, Mozart put the whole spirit of the "Era of Enlightenment" into phrase and harmony and rhythm which today seem unapproachable in their refreshing loveliness. Over Beethoven, Mozart's junior by 14 years, passed the storms of the French Revolution, the Napoleonic era and the beginnings of Sturm und Drang in Germany, without marring his sense of beauty yet lending to his work a depth and an earnestness befitting a new epoch.

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The cacophonies and dissonances of modern art may befit the times in which we live. Cubism, the "concerts of factory sirens" in Bolshevist Russia, and other emanations of the worship of violence, characterize states of mind and feeling which are, perhaps, constructive but are certainly iconoclastic. Some of our modern poets are unaware that the metric forms, or formlessness, which they affect are Bolshevist in origin and inspiration. In such a framework the muses can hardly feel at home, nor is there much place for the still, small voice that tells a poet or artist how to conquer beauty without constraint.

At bottom, the whole problem of modern art resolves itself into a search for the "absolutes" of our present life, into a quest of its supreme values and transcending ideals. Without a passion for an absolute of some sort there can be no great art. Violence is not and can never be an end in itself. It is always relative, and is usually compounded of hatred. Mr. Clutton-Brock, I think, put the matter in a nutshell when he wrote, in his "Essays on Literature and Life": "The passion for the absolute does not mean art for art's sake, nor does it mean worship of the artist; the greatest art is always about something not itself, and the greatest artist does not desire to be worshiped, but worships. Nor is he a peculiar person with a trick of his own. . . . He is representative of all men, a priest without sacerdotal tricks, because of his passion for the absolute. . . . Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' owes its beauty, its superior truth and profundity to the fact that Hamlet himself, while tied even by his sense of duty to the narrow and ugly business of revenge, is still haunted by the passion for the absolute."

The trouble with "modern" artists and their art is that they usually seem to have no absolutes except themselves; and that they ignore the golden rule of all true living and artistic creation, which is to seek our absolutes among the things that lift us above ourselves.

Notes From German Cities

Vacations For Stay-at-Homes

THE public may walk on the grass—on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Children may swim in some of Berlin's finest pools for 5 pfennigs—just a bit more than one American penny. These provisions are among those by which the city fathers hope to make the stay in Berlin more enjoyable for those who do not leave the city this year for a summer vacation. An entrance fee of one cent providing a locker, showers, jumping boards and clean water to swim in certainly does not seem high. And yet some save even that amount. In recent weeks the quays of the small barge harbors in Berlin have been dotted with men and women in swimming suits enjoying the water and sun completely free of charge. Not even a street-car fare is needed. Before the war such behavior in the city no doubt would have been prohibited. But this year the authorities have closed both eyes. Those who wish to escape the city but do not want to pay the fare to one of the more outlying lakes take a street car to the Grunewald or some other near-by forest. There they exchange their clothes for swimming kit and take sun baths or play about in the small lakes, where bathing hitherto was not allowed. The stipulation that the lawns of the beautiful "people's parks" laid out in labor quarters after the war may be used only on certain days in the week is not mere red tape. Berlin's "soil" is sandy and grass is not so rugged as the turf in London or San Francisco. A special request has been made to take great care of the turf and keep the lawns tidy—something the order-loving German people appear most willing to do.

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Garages Turn To Markets

Garages are being rebuilt into market halls in Berlin today. This announcement tells a better story of the general desire to economize than any statistics on exports and imports or balance sheets and market curves could accomplish. There was a time, not so very many years ago, when architects were kept busy designing garages, so great was the demand. Today people place milk before gasoline and a roof over their heads before a closed car. And one four-wheeled friend after the other has been leaving the garage on a final trip to the secondhand-car dealer. Where once hundreds of horsepowers slumbered, hundreds of apples and eggs are now on display. Where haughty radiators stuck their noses up into the air, refrigerators are now busy spreading coolness. The air is no longer filled with the odors of gasoline and grease but with the fragrance of fruit and flowers and vegetables. Those to whom the possession of a motorcar is still a luxurious dream—and their number is legion in this country—may now walk in with their market bags slung over their arm and discover that a garage, which is not so awe-inspiring as they thought, makes an excellent market hall if washed and painted and filled with appetizing things from gardens and farms.

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Reunion At The Cinema

A cinema full of Joneses who had been invited to enjoy a film about Mrs. Jones and her three daughters was the result of an original idea of a picture company here. The Primus Palast cinema in Berlin was showing "Frau Lehmann's Toechter," a film made of a much-liked pre-war play. Now Lehmann is a name which is as popular in Germany as is Jones or Brown in English-speaking countries. The city address register contains sixteen four-column pages of this name. So the management thought that the Lehmanns would enjoy seeing Frau Lehmann on the screen. They published an advertisement inviting all the Lehmanns to the cinema. And the Lehmanns, and Lehfrauen, and Lehfräulein came en masse. So great a "family" has certainly never before filled a cinema.

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Seashells In Berlin

There could be no greater difference than between the Kurfürstendamm in Berlin and an ocean beach. The Kurfürstendamm is the most fashionable shopping and amusement boulevard of Berlin. With its luxurious cars purring over shining asphalt, its gay illuminated signs shedding a quiet multicolored light through the foliage of four rows of trees, with its cinemas and distinguished shops—examples of modern design—it bears a unique and characteristic note among the great avenues of the world. And yet this vivid and throbbing Kurfürstendamm has one thing in common with the open spaces, the breeze and salty smell of a seashore—seashells. For it has just been discovered by the Technical Research Bureau of the City of Berlin that much of the asphalt spreading over 6,000,000 square meters of Berlin streets contains seashells. They are several hundred thousand years old. This discovery was made with the aid of a giant projector which casts pictures on the screen 135 times as large as the object thus examined.